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Local and General,

BIRTHS.

A. L. R. VAN RENESSE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dn April 24th, at Koba, HERMANN HEN Up of Chemulpe, to Anita, daughter of E. Dos Remedios, of Kobe.

ter of Colonel. Robertson, of Melbourne, Australia.

COZARIO, youngest daugher of Mr., and Mrs.

DEATHS.

ETHEL MARGARET COOMBS, wife of Dr. A. Macdonald Westwater." On the 28th April, at Kuala Lumpur, MAR-

RET ANNABEL, wife of Logan Tod. At Singapore, on the 29th April, EDWARD FILTRED KLYNE, aged 32 years. On his 17th birthday, at 35 Croydon Grove,

Croydon, on the 4th inst. KENNETH, GEORGE DTHERLAND, eldest son of Angua Sutherland e of the Govt, Survey Dept, Singapore and Dank. alike according to a scale to be arranged trade with the Orient.

(he **Honghvag** Celegraph MAIL SUPPLEMENT, ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1905.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE MACKAY TREATY.

(May 6th.) Hongkong might well emulate the example set by the public-spirited mercantile community of Shanghai in strenuously striving for their rights and rigorously setting forth their claims to justice when matters public moment are concerned. To take the two most recent examples of this argument which has characterised the merchants of the northern port, we have bearer to the Son of Heaven. only to recall the action taken by the shareholders of Farnham, Boyd and Comapy, in issuing a circular setting forth their demands, and the protest, addressed to Lord Lansdowne, by the leading firms of Shanghai, on the subject of the evasion of the terms of the Mackay Treaty by the Imperial Chinese Government. Here in Hongkong, protests, when they are heard at all, are confined to desultory discussions at the Club, or conversations between aggrieved individuals; but when it is proposed to formulate these protests in concrete shape the promoter of the movement meets with but indifferent support, and often receives but scanty thanks for the energy and loss of time he has given in the interests of those who, with him, recognise that their grievances need redress. It is seldom that in Hongkong a combined representation is made when matters of public importance given to those representations. The Chamber of Commerce is regarded, on the whole, as the chief body in which is vested the one will gainsay the fact that the functions of the Chamber have at all times been discharged with the utmost precision in the protection of the interests which come within their sphere of influence; but there are times when even that cosmopolitan body may not exercise the power which a combination of personal representations would have, independent of the action of the Committee the Chamber. Shanghai lost no time invoking the aid of the Chamber of Commerce when Mr. Edward S. Little of Chinese and British shareholders in tion next to Engineer Island where grievance that in cases where Chinese sub- wharves. It is to be presumed that

between the merchants and Customs." THE CRIMEN AND MANCHURIA These improvements are yet far from being completed and although the reclamation of the river front has been initiated, it is in a far greater measure due to the enterprise of has not grown rusty by long association with private individuals and firms than to the everyday commercial affairs may have reoutcome of any desire on the part of the marked the many obvious points of resem-Imperial Chinese Government to carry out | blance between the genesis of the great their obligations under the Treaty. To go struggle of half a century ago and that of

HÖNGKONG'S RIVAL. (8th May.) centre of the trade of the Orient. As was then stated a committee had been appointed to investigate the harbour regula tions and the restrictions which hamper American and foreign trade, and to promulgate a plan for their improvement. It was from Singapore to Manchuria. The great the new docks to attract shipping. It is tion. By using the new docks, now under ment of China in carrying out the under- may not, he considered a wise step, but foltakings solemnly entered into under the lowing cur own example, commercial interests and snow and exposed to piercing winds. Mackay Treaty. The question of the in undertakings of the kind just decided upon The requisitions for supplies and transport gradually reaching a stage when her leaders national coinage of China affects us quite as by the Manila Government could better he disorganised Southern Russia and ruined are bound to recognise the dangers which keenly as it does Shanghai. The provisions carried out and more economically controlled its husbandry * * * Every failure on threaten the country from within. Is it too of Article 2 have, so far, been allowed to fall by private enterprise rather than as a State the part of the Allies, every gleam into desuetude and our monetary system venture. In our own Colonies it has been of hope which induced Russia to send of the war with Japan will lead to such a remains wedded to that of China with all accepted as an axiom that Government fresh reinforcements to the Crimea only searching of heart, that the political leaders its uncertainties and anomalies. Dissalis- interference in what pertains to the sphere served to prolong the terrible stress which of the Empire, whose people are centuries faction is bound to exist where business is of the commercial individual, is to be was exhausting her." Such words were behind the civilised world in thought and carried on with a currency which has no avoided. The recent expropriation of the written concerning the war of just over fifty action, may be roused to a sense of their stability in relation to gold—the currency of Singapore Docks is so exceptional in its years ago, and if applied to the operations duty to the masses, so that European Russia the countries whence we obtain our imports; character, that the taking over of in Manchuria since the commencement of may not remain a disgrace to Europe and a The likin question continues in the un- the property to be "run" by a Trust, the conflict with Japan adequately express menace to the progress of civilisation? salisfactory position it has occupied for is justified on grounds of public necessity. the condition of affairs which have existed years. No attempt has as yet been made to In addition to the two wharves contem- there for months post. give effect to the provisions of Article 4, plated by the resolution of the Philippine. which has reference to the relative position | Commission the Military has a reserva- KAMRAHN AND HUNKOHE BAYS. British joint stock companies. It is a sore it will also erect warehouses and build panies registered under the English Acts no being considered scarcely long enough to power in Europe, owing, first, to the war rediess can be obtained through the Courts | accommodate the big ocean liners. It is between Pussia and Japan, and, secondly, in compliance with the articles of a largish project that Major Towsend, to the entente cordiale between England

(9th May.) Those whose knowledge of modern history

into details regarding the non-observance of which Russia and Japan is in the midst to-day. the stipulations imposed on the Chinese If such be the case they will likewise not Government, and the efforts made by Sir | have failed to notice the strong general like-James Mackay to place his compatriots on a ness in the conditions of the conflict. The better footing, would greatly exceed the scope | campaign in the Crimea inflicted the miniof a single article. There is sufficient evid- mum of disturbance upon mankind, while may be taken for granted that nine tenths of of those old-time heroes? who wrested ence to indicate, however, that in the South, as the present strife between the Western them would be unable to offer any resistance kingdoms from all parts of the world; in the North, the Chinese Government have and the Eastern Powers, however desperate to the Japanese who would capture rather than by force of the sword or by their agility treated the subjects of Great Britain in this it has been and however prolonged it sink them. When once the transports have of brain. Here was a Minister after part of the world with that inconsiderate may prove, in interfering as little as discharged their cargoes and lest the one's own heart, who saw no spots ness and levity which has marked the attitude | might be expected with the progress and | dangerous vicinity of the Russian fleet and | on the sun and understood diplomacy of that Government ever since the days of happiness of the world at large. The entered a neutral port such as Hongkong, to mean something like the conferring of Sir James Macartney, when our Ambassador | harm which the belligerents can do one to | the difficulty of again getting off with a con- | benefits on the other party without hope or was held up to the Eastern world as a tributer the other is practically confined to their traband cargo will be found to be more real. fighting men, for it is impossible for either side | than apparent, to strike at the heart of the other. Whatever success may attend the advent of the armada in the China Sea it does not seem likely that the troops of the Tsar will ever be in the vicinity of Tokio, and it is equally improbable that the Mikado's armies will sweep a cross to the Russian capital. The war is one Quite recently we announced in our of endurance with financial staying power columns the fact that the authorities in the the most important factor in the termination Philippine Islands are using their best endea- of the struggle, and in this respect it vours with a view of fostering the shipping appears to have been generally assumed that trade of the port of the capital of the islands. Russia must outlast Japan. But when one there were foreign residents on the spot to in order to make Manila the distributing | realises that, although the revenues of the | former are vastly greater than those of the pening; but in all conscience, what we are latter, her expenses are proportionally greater | allowed to hear is bad enough. When we that conclusion can scarcely be said to be are told that in Baku the Armenians and sound. It was the constant drain on her | Musselmans took to fighting without warn: resources that brought Russia down in 1854, when England was just beginning to feel 2,000 were killed in two days, and that only small measure the commercial interests of also to inquire into the working of the harbour strong enough to do some real damage regulations, and to consider the question of in the field, and would have done it demand the action of a combination of the lowering the port and harbour dues, so that if France, for reasons of her own, had not a cessation of the internecine conflict, we are different bodies in order that weight may be Manila may become the distributing centre been so anxious for peace. Then as now the Russians departed from their usual est reliance is precedion the character of practice and landed themselves in trouble from not being able to believe that their power of conserving the interests of the pointed out that large steamers are unable opponents could be in earnest. Indeed the mercantile community of Hongkong. No to approach within fifteen or twenty miles analogy between fifty years ago and to-day of Shanghai; while at Hongkong and Singa- is remarkable as can be further illustrated pore ships must lie out in the roads, on by quoting the words in which Hamley rise in revolution to-morrow if it were not account of the lack of docking accommodal sums up the results of the Crimean campaign. "For a whole generation," he says, construction in Manila, vessels can load or the world continued to have the benefit of unload with the same ease and facility the war in the enforced quiescence of Rusas they can in New York or Liverpool. sia. Her wounds were too deep to permit Following upon the programme comprising her during that time to attempt measures of the scope of the Committee's inquiry we aggression, or to indulge a desire to disturb try, and some few isolated cases where learn, from the latest Manila exchanges, that the peace of the world. And this result mansions have been burned, cattle mutilated, and rule of King Carlos. A more anomalous the Commission has adopted a resolution proved that the point of attack upon her and the landowner and his family put to and absurd proposition was never suggested, authorizing the engineer in charge of the had been rightly and fortunately select- death, manage to find their way into the yet Senhor Branco calmly agreed, apparentpointed out in the columns of our senior improvements of the part of Manila to ad- ed. The small proportion of coast line foreign press; but it may be assumed that ly, with the Chinese representatives that he morning contemporary in the Settlement vertise for hids for the exposes to the descent of an in- for all that are brought to the notice of the saw nothing ridiculous or lop-sided in it. It that the Chinese Government had seriously wharves, both of concrete and steel, one 70 wader, the immense distances from the ex- outside world hundreds of tragedies occur and persistently evaded its obligations and feet wide and 600 feet long, and the other tremities to the heart of the Empire, the which are never heard of. Finland is still in responsibilities under the Treaty concluded 110 feet wide and 650 feet long. The ap- scarcity of roads, the rigours of the climate, a smouldering anger that their constitution by Sir James Mackay on behalf of Great propriation for the payment of these wharves all rendered the attack of the Western should have been superseded by Russian Britain in 1902. It may be said that the is to be made when necessary from the pre- Powers upon Russia, a nearly insoluble autocracy. In the great towns, assassinalarger interests affected in the North de- sent or future public improvement bond issue. problem. But, on the other hand, when tions are of daily occurrence. The question mand greater promptitude of action, but It is the opinion of the responsible authori- once she had resolved to bring all her re- is-where will it all end? It is quite nevertheless our own interests in the South Lies for the greater commercial development sources and all her might to bear on the clear that, taking Russia as a whole, the have to be safe guarded, and it is not greatly of the port that the resolution settles the defence of Sebastopol, these conditions turn- people are still in the barbaric stage, and if to the credit of the mercantile community very important question as to whether the ed against her and rendered her course ab- that is not due to the lack of provision for of Hongkong that the articles of the Treaty Insular Government is to own and control solutely ruinous. Her troops were obliged education among the common people, to the affecting the commercial interests of this the wharves connected with the harbour im- to traverse enormous spaces to reach the autocratic and high-handed dealings of the port should have been allowed to remain in | provements, or whether private concerns are | point of conflict, the length and bad condi- | big landowners, to the fierce denunciation of abeyance for so long a time, with only to construct and manage them. Evidently iton of the lines of communication rendered all things Russian by the Nihilists, then who periodical protests on the part of the Press | the Commission has thought it wise to retain the supply of the Army difficult and extratis to blame? It has been said that Leo against the apathy of the Imperial Govern- the power in its own hands. This may, or vagantly costly, the winter brought untold

(10th May.)

of all the ships, with their crews, of British appointed to proceed to China in order that register and origin, attending the Russian negotiations might be restarted for the conwarships as transports or colliers. It was clusion of more satisfactory conditions under recognised in official quarters that the cap- a new Convention. For the second time, ture or sinking of any of these British ships then, at great expense to his Government, might faise very delicate questions, notwith. | Senhor Castello Branco embarked on his standing, of course, that such ships by mission to China, and he succeeded in draftengaging themselves to the Russians, might ing another Convention with the Chinese

RUS IA'S INTERNAL APPAIRS. (12th Mny.) Elabotate accounts of the recent fights in Baku, and in Russian Poland, continue to fill the home papers, and it is evident from exceedingly bad way. It is haldly to be things is allowed to filter through, even if give an unbiassed report of what was haping, without thyine or reason indeed, that menian and the Mussalman pastors secured afforded a strange sidelight on Russia's affairs. livery other day there are revolutionary outbreaks in Poland, although for the most part the Poles show their resentment to occasional outburst against the Russiah that they fear Germany would flood the country with troops (with the acquiescence of the Tsar), ostensibly to prevent recrudescence of the ferment in German Poland. In the interior, landowners are always liable to the blind fury of the peasan-Tolstoi is the only free man in Russia, mainsocialism never come true. But Russia is much to hope that one of the direct results

> MACAO-CANTON RAILWAY CUNVENTION.

Portuguese Government, and the Chinese Government on the subject of the construccost the real to be defrayed by a lax on goods | seeking to render the southern port the mart | the possibilities of complications arising and not affect the great and only Senhor Castello | the Progressist Journal, O: Popular. In that landed and shipped by British and Chinese par excellence of European and American long since caused inquiries to be made, Branco, nor does it seem to have affected lively print, there is a violent tirado directed with the view of ascertaining the particulars his admirers; for His Excellency, was again against all those who have dated to criticise,

have placed themselves out of British juris- Government. So satisfied with the terms diction. It may be assumed, however, that of the new agreement were the Chinese vessels engaged in this trade after dis- officials that they must have chuckled in charging their cargoes will clear out their long sleeves at the simplicity of the to neutral ports as in the case of a guileless and unsophisticated Portuguese couple of colliers arriving here yesterday, as it | Minister. This was not the descendant wish of a quid pro quo. It was an important task which had been assigned to Senhor Castello Branco, but he finished it blithely, and it was only when some ill-mannered outsiders reviled him and his work, called him an imbecile, incompetent and fatuous, that his pleasant dream of being recognised as a sort of saviour of his country, and of Macao in particular, was shattered, or at least shaken; these that Russia's internal affairs are in an for no one could hope to demolish the selfcomplacency of the gallant Senhor or his believed that a tithe of the true condition of hypnotised supporters. It was two years ago when the Minister came out to China, and about the end of last year the texts of the Treaty and of the Railway Convention were reproduced verbatim from the Shanghai papers in the press of this Colony, not excepting our local Portuguese contemporary. As the question of the Macao-Canton railway affected-or was considered to influence-in no the combined exhortations of the chief Ar. this Colony, provided the enterprise was brought to a successful issue, we gave to it more than the usual prominence which would otherwise-have attached to a mission so little creditable to the official in charge of its success, and to the European element in general. As we have submitted be-Russian rule by continuous strikes, and an fore, there can be no question that the Convention proposed to reduce the citizens of officials. It is held that the Poles would the Portuguese Colony-whose interests Senhor Branco was supposed to protect and promote—to a blind subserviency, subject to the beck and call of the Chinese Government. In other words, instead of "one king, one flag" the Portuguese interested in the railway, would under this extraordinary Convention; have become nominal Chinese subjects living, however, under the protection would be futile now, after having previously commented on the sublime fatuity which acquiesced in the arrangement whereby everything was in favour of the Chinese Government and nothing left for the con cessionaries of the Portuguese Colony even if the railway was laid down, to go into the Articles seriatim. Chinese diplomacy had outwitted and hood-winked the simple Minister Brango, and there was nothing lest for him but to consider himself an exceedingly smart fellow, and present the draft Agreement to the Cortes, where, no doubt, he would be seted and leasted. We have pointed out, however, how derogatory to his Government and losses to the columns moving through mud by because his mystical dreams and his to his compatriots were the terms of the Convention, and we urged, that the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies would do well if they rejected the Convention absolutely and utterly. Nor were we alone in our denunciation of an Agreement so idiotic in its conception on the part of the Portuguese official. Our local contemporaries had some trenchant criticisms on the subject. So also, had one of the Shanghai papers; whilethe local Portuguese organ, O Porvir, had; several scathing and biting articles, which all bore out the correctness of the attitude we had assumed in respect of the Convention. It would appear that every number of the Hongkong telegraph dealing with this question was forwarded to Lisbon, carefully collated, and translated. By the last mail from home we received a batch of Portu-On various occasions we have referred to guese papers in which the articles from the During the past few months there has the amazing Convention signed by Senhor English press of Hongkong were reproduced jects become shareholders of public com- later longer wharves will be built, 650 feet been a great shifting of the balance of Castello Branco, acting on behalf of the in the columns of the Portuguese Republican journal, the Vanguarda, and in thirteen open letters to that paper by Mr. F. Martion of a railway from Macao to Canton; and ques Pereira (who, by the way, holds a high On the 29th April, at Singapore, the wife of association of British companies. For some the engineer in charge of the harbour im- and France: Everyone must have noticed that now that the Portuguese Parliament is sitting position in the Department of Marine and time past, notifications by the Imperial Mari-, provements, has in contemplation. At the the Dual Alliance between France and Russia and the question is before the country, it the Colonies), the Portuguese Minister's On the 3rd May, at Shanghai, the wife of time Customs have appeared in the local, south-west corner of the reclaimed land he has been growing weaker day by day, and may not be out of place to consider some mission to China was made the subject of Press calling for tenders for the removal of proposes to build a structure of stone or con- although much has been made out of the al- new aspects of the Convention which have unfavourable and unsparing criticism. The the artificial obstructions to navigation in crete to be filled in the middle and made leged breach of neutrality on the part of France appeared as the result of a virulent news. Macao-Canton Agreement received special the Canton river. As is well known, these a solid wall which will serve the double in permitting the Baltic Fleet to remain for paper controversy in Lisbon over the notice, and the trenchant comments of that obstructions are a serious hindrance to the purpose of preventing the mud from flowing so long in territorial waters al ng the Annam (alleged) Convention, and into which the able and erudite writer expresses public shipping which enter at and clear from the into the dredged portion of the harbour dur- Coast, the reassuring statements from the Hongkong Telegraph has been dragged. In feeling in the Portuguese metropolis as re-On the 27th April, at Singapore, BERTIE port of Canton. By the Shanghai I reaty of ling the monsoon season, and of a wharf. Government of Indo-China should go far. the first place, it should be borne in mind gards the result of the mission, which was CIL MARSH, to FLORENCE MARY WIL- 5th September, 1902, the Chinese Govern- Between this wall and the two wharves which towards minimising the danger of inter- that this Convention now before the Cortes so miserably carried out by the representa-AMB-ROBERTSON, nicce and adopted daugh. nient undertook to remove those obstruct have just been provided for, five or national complications, which at one time is not the first of its kind, Shortly after the live of the Portuguese King and his countions "within two years of the signing of six more whatves will, he constructed, looked so threatening. It is but natural that Boxer trouble Senhor Castello Branco was trymen. This writer's communication on the treaty," and in strict accordance with So that, in the aggregate, a considerable the Japanese Government should regard appointed to arrange with the Chinese the subject of the Macao-Canton Railway At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the letter of the compact these obstructions outlay will be spent in providing the port of the coaling of the Baltic. Fleet in such Government the terms of the delimitation of Agreement came at a most opportune mo-Hongkew on the 3rd May, 1905, by the Rev. should have been removed before the close Manila with all the conveniences that should waters as a serious breach of neutrality, Macao; and to secure a concession for the ment. The Cortes was on the eye of re-asof 1904. Yet they exist to the present day; be called into existence for a really first-class, and in the earlier stages of the squadron's building of a railway to connect Macao with sembling on the 6th ult., and it was essen-P, Rozario, to Mr. A. M. Guterres, eldest and the slow progress of the work must be entreport of trade. But while Government long journey to the Far East undoubtedly Canton. The idea was so commendable tial that the Deputies, as well as the people of Mr. A. P. Guterres, of Hongkong. put down to the apathy of the Government, efforts tend to extraordinary energy without communicated with the several European and seemed so simple that nobody considered generally, should understand the question at who regard with so much indifference the the aid of enterprise on the part of the citil governments in this sense. These com- there would be the slightest difficulty in issue. That Mr. Marques Pereira has sucsolemnity of the undertaking they enter- zens of the island, the authorities best efforts munications were viewed in the nature of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion; but that | ceeded in giving effect to the protests On the 23rd April, at Liaoyang, Manchuria, ed into, disregarding the letter as well as will meet with but indifferent success, in the a formal protest, and the Governments only showed how they had failed to realise against the ratification of the Conventhe spirit of the compact. By Clause z of end. It is, moreover, the firm conviction addressed have certainly been given to under the brilliant incapacity of Senhor Castello tion, there cannot be the slightest doubt; Article 5, the Chinese Government also of those who are best able to form a correct stand that, in the, now improbable, event of Branco: When the Minister returned from for, if public opinion can be taken as agreed to improve the accommodation for judgment that trade could hardly be fostered the fleet doing damage to Japanese com- China, and presented his wonderful Treaty to any criterion. Minister Branco is the shipping in the harbour of Canton and to unless the Tariff and Immigration Laws merce claims for compensation would be the Portugueso Government, it bristled with subject of popular ridicule. The luditake the necessary steps to maintain this im undergo radical changes in layour of the lodged against the Powers concerned by the so, many blatant absurdities that it was crous position of the whole affair, is atprovement, such work to be carried out by Islands. Until the necessary amendments Mikado's Government. Meanwhile, the unanimously cast out, and the Government tained when the defence of Senhor Casthe Imperial Maritime Customs and the are effected the idea is but an utopian one British Admiralty have not lost sight of refused to ratify it at any cost. That did tello Branco's pet Agreement is taken up by

even by the raising of an eyebrow or the suspicion of a smile, the precious Agreement, with all its beautiful Articles, converting good Portuguese citizens into moderately bad Chinese. The writer in O Popular, in the course of his laboured effusion, does not seek to refute the arguments adduced by the opponents of the burlesque Agreement, but, like the proverbial lawyer with a bad case, he resorts to "abusing the other side" with all his might and with all his power and with all his strength. He fails to see a single evil point in the Agreement, and in fact, the Minister Branco might well cry, "Save me from my friends," for his advocate for the defence only emphasises the unsuccessful character of the mission to China. The abuse is of so personal a character that we deem it infra dig. to employ the, same unsavoury terms in replying. It is sought to show that access is gained to the columns of the British press by nondescripts of a character who, if the writer in the O Popular is to be believed, are of the gutter-snipe type, common amongst the riff-raffofthelarge cities of Europe-Lishon included. We enter into the realm of personalities when intrude ourselves upon public attention todisclaim in toto the puerile allegations of the Portuguese journal; but to show that our articles were prompted by no personal animus, but were honest and sincere criticisms, dictated by a correct view of the inequitable terms of the Convention, we may recall what one of Senhor Branco's confrères in China wrote to his Government with reference to the Trenty which had been concluded. In that official's communication he said, in effect-"The Railway Convention concluded by Portugal will be a dangerous precedent, in relation to the Chinese Government, to European commercial interests, if the terms be acquiesced in without protest." That indicates the opinion which has been generally formed in the East as to the ineptitude displayed by Senhor Branco, when, for the second time, he was supposed to preserve and safeguard the interests of his nationals as the Minister Plenipotentiary to China. The Hongkong Telegraph has achieved a larger measure of importance in the eyes of the Portuguese Parliament than the Popular would seek others to believe; for when it endeavours to revile our articles, it is with all the more pleasure that we discern in the columns of the Republican journal the defence on our behalf so ably directed by Mr. Marques Pereira. In the words of a local gentleman, who has been associated with various Chinese officials in the matter of railways, to a representative of the Telegraph-who, by the way, was respon-

allowed to remain in peace at home, enjoying the solitude of a well-carned retreat. PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION

sible for the previous articles—the terms of

Senhor Castello Branco's Convention were

entirely unworkable so far as the Portuguese

were concerned. 'We can only trust that

the second Agreement having been thrown

out, Senhor Castello Branco will be allowed

to rest from his labours as a diplomatist in

China, and that if a third visit to China on

behalf of Portugal is decided upon, he will be

MEETING OF MARINE LOT OWNERS

SHELVED.

A meeting of the marine lot owners interested in the Praya East Reclamation was held on the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, Hong'ong, this afternoon. Hon, Sir Paul Chater presided and among the others present were the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Messra. A. J. Raymond, A. Rodger, W. H. Potts, A.S. Hooper, H. N. Mody, A. N. Mody, A. H. Ough, Lee Shun Fan, Chow Hing Kee, Cheung Beng Hoon, Wing Kee, Kwock Chick, See Yat, Yong Chew, Kwock Lai Ting, Tam Yuk, Lee Wan Po, W. J. Winterburn, A Rumj ihn, and E. Shellim. The Chairman, having read the notice call-

ing the meeting, and having stated that

marine lot owners had been notified by cir-

cular that the meeting was to take place, said :-Gentlemen, as some of you here this afternoon were no doubt not present at the meeting held on the 17th April, 1901, it may not be out of place, if I gave a short resume of what has taken place up to the present, which will at the same time serve to refresh the memory of those who attended the meeting. The proposition of a Praya East reclamation was originally made by me to the Government so far back as the 12th June, 1900. The scheme as then forth was not, however, acceptable, the Government contending that the terms proposed were unduly favourable to the lotholders, and asking for an equal divi--sion of the value of the land reclaimed after deduction of the expenses of reclamation To this I could not consent unless on their part the Government would consent to include in the cost of reclamation the compensation that would undoubtedly be claimed by marine lot holders for loss of tental, etc., on their existing lots during the progress of the work, and for the diminished value of these lots on conversion into inland lots, and I suggested, as an alternative, a further extension of the reclamation by another 75 feet to be added to the strip of land reserved for gedowns, making the depth of the reclamation 520 feet instead of 445 feet as originally proposed; and a payment to the Treasury by the marine lot holders of a premium of at cents per foot on every foot of building land to be leased to them. To this the Government replied that they were prepared, provided you assented, to recommend to the Secretary of State the general acceptance of the scheme, subject to certain conditions (set forth in their letter to me of the 12th February, 1901, and laid before you at the meeting of 17th, April, 1901), and to any modification the Secretary of State might deem necessary. The position of affairs was then placed before you at the meeting held on the 17th April, 1901, and you will remember that the following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously :-

1st .- That the proposals for the Wanchair reclamation embodied in the correspondence between Mr. Chater and the Government. published in the local papers be accepted in principle and Mr. Chater is hereby authorised to forward this resolution to the Colonial | \$58.77, balance of the price of goods supplied | Kamschatka. And now we have on the boards

and.-That the holders of lots fronting the sea authorise the Government to proceed forth. with with the preliminary surveys and plans and undertake to contribute in proportion to their marine frontages to the expenses incurred by the Government in so doing.

These resolutions were on the 20th April, 1901, forwarded by me to the Government, as per my letter of that date, which was at the time published in the local press. Since that date, I have until now had no further communication | should not also be given in that case. from the Government bearing on the scheme, except one of the 29th July, 1901, merely raise lowe?

ing the questions of why certain inland lots should come into the scheme. 'I have now to read to you a letter received by me from the Colonial Secretary dated the 29th March, 1905. Colonial Secretary's Office. 29th.:March, 1905.

Sin-With reference to your letter of the 21rd of August, 1901, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the proposed reclamation in front of Praya East, I am direct ed to inform you that after much delay caused by correspondence with the Naval and Mili tary Authorities concerning the boundary of reclamation on the West side and with private owners concerning the boundary on the East side, and by the consideration of suggested alternative plans for the reclamation itself, the Governor is now prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a reclamation on the lines shewn on the attached plan should be carried out b Government on behalf of the Marine lot holders subject to the conditions A. B. C. D E, F, G, H, I, J, detailed in my predecessor's letter No. 328 of the 12th of February, 1901 and to any modifications of or additions to the same that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may deem necessary, and to the payment as premium by the Marine lotholders of 25 cents for every square foot of building land reclaimed and handed over to them. The scheme is also subject to a final adjustment of the eastern and we tern boundaries of the reclamation with the owner of the adjoining properties.

It is to be understood that no matter how it may be found convenient to divide the work in carrying it out, the whole cost shall be kept in one general account and shall be made to fall upon the whole of the contributors to the reclamation fund in proportion to the areas of building land accruing to each of them respectively; and the expense incurred for preliminary surveys and raising the level of the Praya shall be included in the general

3. No detailed survey of the bed of the sea has been made for the purposes of the proposicclamation. An approximate estimate only of the cost can therefore be given and such estimate is \$1.36 per square foot building land which will become available for distribution among the Marine lotholders. It is calculated that to years will be required to complete the reclamation.

I am to ask that you will lay the scheme before the Marine lotholders and inform in due course whether they are prepared to accept it subject to the condition mentioned.

From this you will see that His Excellency the Governor is now prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a reclamation on the lines shown on the attached plan should be carried out by the Government on behalf of marine lot holders, subject to the conditions detailed in th Government's letter of 12th February, 190 and which were, as I have already said, laid before you on the 17th April, 1901 and subject to any modifications of or additions to the same that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may deem necessary, and attributing the cause of the long delay to correspondence with the Naval and Military authorities over the boundary of the reclamation on the west side and with private owners over that of the * ast. reference to the two plans, both of which lay on the table, shows a consider able alteration in the plan it is proposed to adopt from that submitted to you 17th April, 1901. The new plan shows three blocks of building area as against only in the old and three new streets each

feet wide as against two in the old reross. streets twelve in number, each 75 feet wide as against ten of only 50 feet width. A glance at the two plans also shows that the Government propose to go further out than was the origithe work can be done at this price. The will soon follow. Government, however, now estimate the cost at \$1.36 per square foot of building land an approximate estimate only, no detailed survey of the bed of the sea having yet been made, although at our meeting, of the 17th April, we passed the resolution referred to above authorinsing them to proceed forthwith with the preliminary surveys and plans and undertaking to contribute in proportion to our marine frontages to the expenses thereof. Gen'lemen, I am of opinion that the Government's plan is a good one and it rests with you o ay whether it should be at once accepted and a start made with as little delay as possible, or whether, in your opinion, and having in view the large number of vacant tenements now existing in the Wanchai district it is expedient to add to the Colony this large area of building land and the scheme should not rather, while not being actually and definitely abandoned, he postponed to

my ability any question you may wish to put. Mr. Raymond said-I beg to move the following resolution.-". That in view of the long period that has elapsed since the scheme was first mooted and looking to the fact that the filling up of the Wanchai district, which was to be expected with the advent of Tramway communication, has not taken place, it is inex: pedient at the present time to take any further steps towards the proposed reclamation."

some future day. I shall be glad of any expres-

sion of your views, and to answer to the best of

Mr. Shellim seconded. The Chairman- are there any further quesions or remarks to be made on this subject?

There was no reply. The Chirman then put the resolution to the meeting, and after a show of hands declared the resolution carried, with one dissentient, Mr. Winterburn. He then added-I thank you for your attendance. I shall communicate this resolution to the Government and should a reply be received you will find it in due course in the Press.

The meeting then ended.

A MAJOR'S DEBIS

BEFORE THE COURT.

"Judgment for plaintiff, with costs" was the called on was that of William Powell, Ltd., v. I appeared for the plaintiffs. It was a claim of and \$8.50 costs.

sent to judgment in all the actions.

morning. The amount did not appear to be His Honour-Do you agree to that Mr. Bar-

there are several other creditors who have not issued their writs and they may do so before

His Honour .- In all cases you consent to

Mr. Barlowe .- Yes, my Lord. Judgment was then given to this effect other claims, with costs, included those of Messrs Cottam &'Co., \$45.50, E.C. Wilks & Co., \$34.50, A. S. Watson & Co., \$176 33, Lock Hing, \$38; Hongkong and China Gas Co. Ltd, \$39.93, Dorabjee & Co., \$56.25, San Cheong \$157.70, and Tang Kee, \$58.46.

ARMED ROBBERY IN NEW TERRITORY.

Four farmers were placed before Mr. G. N Orme this morning charged with committing an armed robbery at Tai O, an the 10th of March, with personal violence, and robbing a widow of \$102 in money and \$25 worth of clothing. Mok Kok Min, who said her hus--band was a seamun, and died in 1901, stated that on January 10th last she went to the shipping office and received the wages due to her husband whose death occurred at sea. The wages due were \$400, but she did not receive it all as there were some deduction to be made and she took the money back to her house, Her daughter and she slept in the same room, and her son in the next room. At 10 p.m. on the night in question, a man came in to her room and covered her with a coverlet. previously heard a noise over a roof of the moved away, and then saw two other men coming in. There was no light in the room when she woke up and so she was unable to see them properly. She could discern the face of the man who covered her up, which gave her the impression that it had been blackened. The other men in the room appeared to be scarching the place. Her son came in while they were engaged on this job. One man asked her where her money was, but she refused to tell, saying it was lent out. They did not believe her, and the man who had covered her struck her, and threatened to chop up her daughter, daughter-in-law, and son, and leave witness alive all by herself. At the time she was wearing a pair of silver bangles, and the man who covered her took them off her. Her daughter was also wearing a silver bangle, and that was taken by the same man. That man then caught hold of her son, threw him on top of her, and asked where the money was: saying he would chop him to death if he did not tell him. She saw him holding a knife, similar to the one produced. The man then covered the son up, and when he was almost suffocated and could not hold out any longer, said it was in a jar in a cupboard in front of the bad. The robbers took the money and some clothing and after a thorough search of the house they

HURGLARY, AT WEST POINT

A very daring burglary took place, at No. Chater Street, West, Point, yesterday morning, between half-past ten and one o'clock. appears from the police report that the first floor of the house is occupied by Mrs. "esbit, wife of a marine engineer, at present away with his ship. Yesterday about 10.10 a.m. she locked the door of her floor, and went out to church. She returned at about 1 p.m. and found the outer door had been broken open, and her bedroom ransacked. She discovered that her gold witch and chain, valued at £12, were missing as well as a purse containing some \$8. The nal idea, thus giving to the Marine Lot holders | room was in the greatest confusion, and it was the actual cost per square foot of reclamation, | purse had been abstracted, were still there, the principal item of cost of which is of course and a number of solid silver ornaments, conthe sea wall. When I last addressed you I sisting of cups and vases, were untouched. gave the cost per square foot of building land I it is believed the thief or thieves are still in at 75 cents to \$1, and I am still of opinion that I the Colony, and it is to be hoped their arrest

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

, A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,-In the light of what a correspondent reports as to "gross impudence" towards the ricksha puller I venture to say that this class of labourer is but one of a type in Hongkong which in the absence, at times, of the police often full to gain satisfaction under injustice and

Such another is the cargo labourer who is needlessly endangered, especially out west, by the rapid transit of unnecessary tram-cars with self-important drivers !

Having no substantial interest in any of these rumerous godowns I cannot state a case, otherwise plain representations would long ago have come under the notice of the Tramway manage-

Again, in passing No. 22 in a ricksha recently somewhat late in the evening I noticed nearly double the number or Chinese passengers legally, I take it, permitted in a closed car. Surely in many directions there is need greater surervision of the cars and, if such a thing is possible, of setting bounds to the conceit of drivers and some conductors.

It would be appropriate, perhaps serviceable, each car had a number in conspicuous Chinese characters on the outside. I enclose my card, but sub cribe myself

LOW LEVEL. Hongkong, 6th May, 1905,

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONOKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,-I note from an item in one of your lecal contemporaries that the mighty are still afalling. Colonel Wogack, the well-known Russian military busyb dy who, on holsting the Tsar's colours at Port Arthur about ten years ago. issued a proclamation in which he announced that he had been appointed "Viceroy of the Pacific" by the Great White Tsar, now, so it is said, ranks as Military Attaché of the Rusdecision of the Puisne Judge in quite a number | sian Legation, London. Then there's Alexieff. of actions brought against Major M. R. Hurly, the so-called "Viceroy of the Far East, " who of the 93rd Burma Infantry and disposed of by I scuttled from Port Arthur to Harbin as soon as His Honour Mr. T. Sercombe Smith at the he knew Togo was on his trail and never Supreme Court this morning. The first case I stopped running until he got right home. Now. he is virtually on the shelf and would doubtless. M. R. Hurly, in which Mr. M. J. D. Stephens | be very glad to get a lucrative provincial Governorship in the Caucasus or Turkestan or Rodjestvensky, Admiraltissimo of the Tsarle Mr. F. B. Barlowe said that in order Armada, irreverently and commonly-yes, very to saye his Lordship's time he proposed to con. | commonly-styled "International nuisances." Will his star shine brighter in the Eastern Mr. A. C. Holborow [Mesers, Deacon, Looker | firmament than those of his illustrious preand Deacon) mentioned the case, Lane, Craw- | decessors? Not likely! It is in fact well night ford & Co against the defendant, in which the | certain that the last essay of the Rooskies' plaintiffs claimed \$440.47, including costs, and I to lord it over others in these regions will be far said that the writ had only been served this worse than their initial efforts to cut a dash? with imposing titles, sham displays of might disputed, and he did not see why judgment and majesty that only had to be put to the test to demonstrate their bollowness, and an way of fees and commissions paid into the smount of bluff and chicanery that was as sprufferable as it was in the last degree dis- \$41,758.85 in the previous year.

Mr. Barlowe-I don't mind. It seems to me | creditable to a Western State. Since the TO Manchuria grab commenced Russia has done many foolish things, but the maddest of all is the despatch of a miscellaneous assortment of ancient and modern warships to turn the scales in favour of the Ts ir of all the Rus ias." How true it is, that "Whom od would destroy he first makes mad," will probably be fully realized the world over before the current month draws to a close. The ends of justice, liberty, progress and prosperity in the Far East will best be served by the complete defeat of the Armada by the Nelsen of Japan, to whom I think we may look in the fullest confidence as not only the saviour of his country, but the liberator of the Farthest East from the enormous evils, the cramping and throttling influences which it was obviously the intention of Russia and certain' Continental States to exert to the detriment of the Open Door powers as a whole and of Great Britain in particular. Despite the vastness of the issues involved in the coming struggle and the certainty that both navies will make a 'finish fight' of it once they get to close quarters, I await news of the result with perfect equanimity, feeling assured that we are now. after months of awaiting and watching, within measurable distance of the time when shall be seen the dawn of an era of peace and prosperity in the Orient such as few have anticipated and I long Blanks, or slips, had been laid down, on still fewer believe probable or possible. "But," which the coffer-dam might glide smoothly into you say, "think of the vast numbers of war- the sea. Coolies were busily greasing the slips ships which Togo has to face " I reply-"The | and giving the few last touches to the arrangegreater the difficulties the greater the glory, ments, Then came half-a-dozen coolies armed and the more complete the signominy and with joss-sticks, joss-paper and bowls of real and shame of the suthless aggressor. I plump rice and fish. It was the offering to the gods for Japan, our gallant ally, and, in common to speed the coffer-dam on her mission to the house which woke her. When she saw the with tens of millions of Britishers, am prepared Sully. They lighted the joss-sticks, burned up man approaching her with the coverlet she to lay my last dollar on the issue of the coming | endless millions of paper currency, and offered. struggle-on the outcome of the encounter beween the forces of corruption, desnotism, darkness and bondage and those of the enlightened Monarch who sways the destinies of upwards of sixty millions of brave and free people."-Yours faithfully.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

A YEAR'S WORK IN THE COURTS. THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Mr. Arathoon Seth, the Registrar of the Suprome Court, tells of an interesting year's work in his report on the working of the several divisions of the Supreme Court during 1904.

In original jurisdiction the number of actions instituted was 233; and there were 154 in pendency: Of these, 130 were dispused of, 49 being settled or withdrawn before trial, leaving a balince of 257. The total amount involved was \$1,630,419.12, and the debts and damages recovered amounted to \$487,922.10, while the total fees collected and paid into the Treasury came to \$14,892.65.

The number of actions instituted in summary jurisdiction was 1,799, and 230 were brought forward from 1903. Of these 1,635 were disposed of, 735 being settled or withdrawn before trial, leaving a balance of 394 The total amount involved was \$338,300.41 and the total fees collected and paid into the Treasury came to \$7,950.75. The number of distress warrants for rent issued was 410, representing aggregate unpaid rents amounting to \$39,692.72, of which the aggregate sum \$17,317.60 was recovered, 178 warrants having been withdrawn on settlement between the parties. The fees collected for issuing distress warrants and paid into the Treasury amounted

In criminal jurisdiction of cases and 97 a somewhat larger area for building but neces- | apparent that the thief or thieves must have | persons were committed for trial, the number sarily increasing the amount of capital to be | been disturbed; for some banknotes, lying | of persons actually indicted being 79, of whom expended by them on the schenie, though not | in the drawer from which the watch and | 68 were convicted and | 11 were acquitted. Against 18 persons no indictments were filed. and they were discharged.

> Turning to appellate jurisdiction, we find that during the year seven appeals were instituted one being from the decision of the Chief Justice, two from the decision of the Puisne Judge, two from the Magistrates and two from the land Court. Five of these were disposed of. One case was carried to the Privy Council, but no decision has yet reached the Colony. One important appeal was the case, of Tang Tsz U, appellant, and the Attorney General, respondent, commonly known as the Cheung Sha Wan case, in which the Full Court held several lengthy sittings.

In admiralty jurisdi tion, eleven actions were instituted, 2 of which were disposed of I having been settled or withdrawn before trial leaving 8 in dependency. The number of vessels arrested was 4. The total fees received and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$152 In bankruptcy there were 29 petitions filed, being creditors' petitions 19, and 10 petitions

by the debtors themselves. The number of receiving orders made was 28, being 19 on creditors' petitions, and 9 on debtors' petitions.

The number of public examinations held was 15 There were 15 adjudications; and 2 compositions approved by the Court. There was one discharge. The aggregate amount of declared asse's was \$854,201.23, and declared liabilities \$1,431,590 36 Of the declared assets only \$79,043.54 were recovered. The fees ra into the Treasury amounted to \$4,162 60 (of which \$2,390-93 was paid by impressed stamps) including the Official Receiver's commission as trustee where no trustee has been appointed by the creditors.

Probate and "dministration,-There were 171 grants made by the Court, being : . "robates, 71, and letters of administration, 98. The aggregate value of the estates was \$2,788.400. Probate duties amounted to 177,552.00, Court fees to \$7,287.70, and Official Administrator's commission paid into the Treasury to \$1.201.27. There were 30 estates vested in, or administered by the Official Administrator during the ve r. representing an argregate value \$35,157.98. 25 estates were wound up during the year, as against 20 in 1903, representing an aggregate value of \$13,110.98.

The total number of trust estates, in the hands of the Official Trust e at the end of 1904 was 23, and the aggregate amount of tru-t funds \$241,264.34, as against 21 estates aggregating to \$50,000 88 in 1903, and certain house property, viz., No. 6, Rednaxela Terrace.

The total number of companies registered from the commencement of the "Companies" Ordinance 1865" was 424 with an aggregate capital of \$197,131,121, of which there were 1,219 remaining at the end of 1904, whose aggregate capital amounted to \$115.594,664. 130 were wound up voluntarily, 4 were wound up under the supervision of the Court, and 71 are defunct; In addition to the latter, there are other companies that are practically defunct as no returns have been furnished by such companies for year, t steps are being taken to legally strike them off the Register,

There were 37 companies registered in 19 4 the revenue from which was :- Registration Fres, \$5,3:0 on; Filing and other Fees, \$2,049 75 ; making a total of \$7,378.75.

The total sums collected during the year by Treasury amounted to \$46,717,44, as against

SALVE THE "SULLY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COFFER-DAM.

BUILT FROM A RUSSIAN OFFICER'S IDEA.

6th inst. A huge unwieldy, coffin shaped box cut in half, flat-ended, flat-sided, and flat-bottomedsuch was the first impression of the coffer-dam' (which was launched to-day) as it lay on the slip. Rising to a height of 35 feet and spanning 85 feet at its broadest part, the coffer-dam which is going to try to raise the Erench cruiser Sully, now lying on the rocks in the Bay of Along, was by no means a beauty in appearance. Painted black all over, its funereal aspect was enhanced, and the strange uncouthness of the machine, or boat, or whatever it may be called. seemed to affect even the coolies who were working on the structure.

PROPITIATING THE JOSS. Last evening when a few gentlemen, including a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph had a look at the coffer-dam, as the stagings were being taken down and the last nails harnmered into the structure, a curious sight, was witnessed. At the fore end of the coffer-dam, the catables to the chin-chin joss. When all was completed they had a sort of miniature bonfire of the fragments, of everything, in fact except the "chow," which was carefully taken away by the very smallest boy in the yard. The god of the waters had been propitiated, and the successful launching of the coffer dam was assured. Whether the success of the mission to the Sully could also be made certain by the same inexpensive measures is another ques-THE RUSSIAN OFFICER'S SUGGESTION.

The origin of the idea to construct a coffer-

dam forms an usually piquant piece of modern

history. It seems that the interned Russian at Kowloon have been following the efforts to refloat the Sully with the greatest interest Like all prisoners who have nothing to do they puzzled out the question as to the bes means of refloating the cruiser. A sunker cruiser here or there was a common sight to many of them, when they were spending endless days and weaty nights, cooped up in Por Arthur. They had seen what methods were adopted there to raise the battered was ships, and they sought to apply the same principle to the case of the Sully. Besides they not helping their friend ally by such calculations? when it became known that the preliminary efforts of the salvage people to get the cruise off the rocks had proved futile, a Russian officer at Kowloon came forward with hi scheme. It is the fashion to scoff at the Rusi sian ideas of scamanship and mechanical abili ty, but this interned Russian officer, whiling away his time in Kowloon, showed that he had the real germs of practical mechanical genius in his yeins. He produced plans of who might be termed an embryo coffer dam. far us they went they were excellent—the ide: was admirable. The more practical minds of the management at the lionglong and Whampoa Dock Company grasped the sug gestion like a shot. They saw the possibilities of the scheme, but they also said that it require ed some modification here and a little elaboration there. Probably the coffer-dam as it now stands is atterly unlike the plan drawn by the Russian, but it expresses the outcome of his originality. The fact that a Russian officer at Kowloon should have been the means of suggesting a way out of the difficulties which faced the salvage party in refloating the Sully must appeal to every one as as pecularly interesting little episode.

THE UNWIELDY COFFER-DAM. Now, with regard to the coffer-dam itself it has been described as a coffin shaped box. But that is not quite correct. It tapers from the offeet end to abou to feet at what may be called the bows. It is more unshape? than a Chinese junk, and has none of the picturesqueness of a lunk. The bows are built up to a height of 35 feet, but the stern is oven; it is a box with three sides only. At the open end, the shape of the Sully has been hollowed out, gradually tapering away till at the bows of the coffer dam we have the outline of the Sully's bows. The idea, then, should be quite clear, even if the description is halting and vague. The coffee dam will be towed to the Hay of Along, and sunk at the broad end below | peri'ous position. 'I he meteorological repe the Sully's bows. It will then be cautiously of to-day's date forecasts fine weather and, worked under the cruiser until the how of the it is expected that, at the outside, the Roll vessel rests in the niche made for it in the Cooks, with the pontoon will not take in coffer-dam. Then the pumps will be set in I than five days to reach the scene of the will operation, and as the coffer-dam rises, the fore | with the continuance of favourable weat part of the Sul'y will rise with 'i, until the | conditions success may attend this last atten stranded cruiser is lifted clear off the rocks and | to salve the value le warship. slides once more into deep water. It is for that reason the sides of the coffer-dam are hollowed. Each side is composed of two pieces. strongly shored with great planks. One side must be sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of the water, and the other must be able to withstand the pressure of the Sully when once she is held vice-like in the grip of the coffer-dam.

THE TUG BO TS. : The question which people who saw the coffer-d in yesterd iy asked themselves was-How will they ever manage to tow that great crate to the Bay of Along? The two boats which have been engaged to do the work of towing the structure, lay heaving a few yards away. Bigger, than the ordinary tug boat, they nevertheless looked puny and fragile beside the hulk of wood. Indeed they seemed fitter for a pleasure faunt than the arduous ask of dragging this almost shapeless mass, through Is only a Lyman's opinion and does not count. Those at the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks who are really competent to judge hold the firm opinion that either the coffer-dam will save the Sully or the Sully is doomed. As a matter of fact they look forward to the day when the Sully will be triumphantly docked in Hongkong. A PATRIOTIC VENTURE.

To a certain extent this effort on the part of the Hongkong salvage party and the Dock Company is an international affair, and the labours of those engaged on the coffer-dam have been inspired by a feeling of patriotism. Some of the writers on the French papers in Indo-China have indulged in gloomy forecasts. THE Prefect of Wuchow is evidently a man as to the probability of salving the Sully, seeing that the work is in the hands of an English firm. Some have grumbled because it was decided to build the coffer-dam in Hongkong instead of Saigon, And some have been deparily pessimistic all the time. It remains for the Hongkong salvage party to prove that this coffer-dam-based on a suggestion received from a Russian officer in Kowloon-will them around the city and entering many of perform the work for which it has been constructed, and show, that after all Hongkong into institutions for educational purposes. can carry through a forloin hope successfully.

THE COFFER-DAM LAUNCHED. The launching of this strange structure took place this morning at 945 o'clock, the affaly

being attended with no ceremony, and qui in the ordinary routine of business. The were quite a number of persons present, cluding Sir Paul Chater, Captain Owen Wilks and Messes. E. C. Wilkes and W. C. Jac many shareholders and some of the dock to cials. As soon as it was slack water the of was given to "let her go," and one of the operators immediately cast off the last remaining line holding her to the slip-way. The coffer-dam started down the greas d ways, and slid into the water, where she was at ouch taken in tow by the tug-boat Robert Cocke. which had been standing by, and which towed her alongside the company's wharf, there to receive her finishing touches. The launching I was a grand successe, the coffer-dam taking the water without "canting" as it was half expected she would do on leaving the slipway. The dock officials then turned their attention to the day's business, as if launching buge cofferdams was quite an every day occurrence. Air trunks have to be fitted on the sides of her. deck, after which the coffer-dam will be taken a in tow-as at present believed-by the and

Hongkong, and transferred to the scone of the wreck of the Sully in Along Bay. Mr. William Barker, electrical engineer, who is running the electric department of Messrs. E. C. Wilkes? business, is, we learn, fitting up an electric ighting plant, which will be taken down to facilitate the salvage work, and enable the salvage operators to work in any required: position, either above or below water. Being built entirely of wood, with the exception of the strengthening iron plates necessary to prepare her to withstand all conditions of weather : and the strain of the work before her, and being thus very buoyant, the coffer-dam will be fonded with heavy cables along the sides in order to submerge her, besides having her tanks filled, as it will be necessary to "put her down" to the level of her decks, only the air-trunks remaining above water. The only difficulty, apparently, presenting itsel(in the future operations: appears from the fact that the Sully lies, not straight up, but with a heavy list to port, and this will necessitate the coffer-dam being listed to the same degree before submersion, in order to get her into proper position to "fit" the Sully's bowst As she lay out in Kowloon Bay this morning immediately after taking the water, she presented all the appearance of a floating docks broken toose, but did not look so unwieldly/ as she did while still lying on the slip-way. for the Robert Cooke easily lowed her to h position alongside the wharf. The result of this launching, which in itself is an historic/event! for Hongkong, and of the future operations with her assistance will naturally be watched with the greatest interest, for if this last? esort fails, then it means the entire loss of that Sully But good results may certainly bay hoped for, since the operations will be carried out under the direct personal supervision of Mr. W. C. Jack, assisted by Captain Owen: THE ADMIRALTY'S OFFER.

It is stated, on what is usually considered sound authority, that the Admirally have decided to grant the services of a British warship. to tow the coffer-dam to the Bay of Along,

where the Sully lies. No confirmation it fallis rumour is forthcoming, but in view of the entente cordiale and the fact that King Edward's visit to France the other day evoked the most? enthusiastic expressions of go d-will. Inone would be surprised to learn that the rumour if based on substantial grounds. If Great Britak really comes to the aid of the French Navy. this time, the feeling of camaraderie betweel the two nations (will the cemented will bonds of friendship which it would a a great deal to sever. It may be remembe that once at Toulon, or near that great base. Nelson helped a French frigale. was in difficulties, although we were fig at the time. France amply repaid Samoa when the Calliops gallantly bri the typhoon and was the only warship, and only vessel, to wip her way through the std by cheering the British tars. It would be

friend and neighbour to save the Sully. The s.s. Kongnam, Captain Lewingdon, L been chartered to take the salvage palty w gear, down to the wreck of the Sully, and it expected that the will leave early on Weds day, and will stand by during the time of salvage operations to reader any assistant that may be required of her. Mr. W. C. Jac will proceed in charge of the s lyage parts consisting of a number of trained engineer coolies, and divers, to superintend operations

pretty act of courtesy if British helps

From the Courrie- Salgonnais we learn: no attempt will be made to refloat the Si until the 20th inst. when advantage will! taken of the high tide in the morning, with the assistance of the cofferdam now on its way! the Bay of Along, to get the cruiser out of hi

Captain Anderson, of the French steam Huilan, which arrived last night from Hoibi reports that at nine o'clock yesterday mornil he sighted the Robert Cooks and the Robert towing the cofferdam about 40 miles S,W Ladrones. They were going at full speed a everything appeared to be most sati-factory.

HUNGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB,

Glorious weather has favoured the first meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhans Club which has drawn large crowds to the Happy Valley this afternoon. The committee has arranged a capital programme of events, and this together with the selections to be piswed by the band of the and Battalion, Royal West the sea to Along lay, But, of course, that Kent Regiment is doubtless affording much enjoyment to the speciators. The committee is as follows :--

The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey (Ex-Officio), Mr. P. Alderton, Capt. G. Eig R.W K., Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. J. A. Jupp, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.O., Mr. G. H. Potts, Mr.

Judge and handicapper -- Mr. H. P. While Clerk of the scales -- Mr. J. A. Jupp. Starter .- Mr., G. H. Potta: and Sarter -- Mr. W. W. G. Ross. Time-keeper - Mr. J. R. Michael. Hon. Sec. & Treasurer .- Mr. C. G. Mackin

progres ive ideas and is a great believer education. Not long since it occurred to his that schools might, with advantage, be opened in the city so he requested his subordinates t make in uiries as to what places were bet suited, These officials set out, but in turned to their master after failing in the n ission, whereur on the l'refect accompanie temples acranged that they should be tur ages were destroyed and the buildings cle ed of everything that was likely to retard the work of those who will now be appointed to leach the rising generation of this great city?

FINANCIAL RETURNS.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

Treasurer, has submitted to Government finan- by the Philippine Commissioners where "the cial returns for the period, January 1st to commissioners seem to have drawn somewhat February 28th last, and a glance at the com- liasty inferences from imperfectly collated parative statement of the revenue and expendi- statistics." He refers firstly to the influence of ture during those two months will not be unattended, with interest. The actual revenue, fays "It is alleged that the tea export of Amoy 1 15 round figures, amounted to \$1,100,000 and having been Tis. 2,500,000 in 1882 was reduced the actual expenditure to Soot, 500, as against; i. 1898 to Tis. 147,000, the inference being 44,000 and \$970,300, respectively, for the same cirawn that this enormous decline was due to period of the preceding year. The increases the increasing use of epium in the district. and decreases under the various heads of revenue show that the former is no less than, 15289,500, while the falling off in the receipts, under rent of Government property, etc. and Interest is only \$30,500. Licenses and internal. revenue brought into the Treasury upwards of \$235,300 more than was the case during the first | Amoy thenceforth appears, sict, as formerly, in two months of last year, while another satis- the list of native but in the list of foreign factory increase is that under the heading of Court fees, amounting to \$7,200 odd, while Post Office receipts were \$7,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1904. The Increased revenue from Land Sales is most satisfactory the return showing an actual receipt of \$52,896 49 as against \$17,215.45 derived during the month of January and February last year. Turning to the expenditure side of the account we find an increase in some items of \$51,500 and a decrease in others of \$30,4 o. The contribution to the Imperial Government is responsible for an increase of \$23,100, while the alterations now being carried on at the old Post Office and doubtless the work in connection with the new building has brought about an increase of \$13,000 under the heading of Post Office. The expenditure on the Medical and Bacteriological departments has decreased by \$6,500 odd, that on Public Works, recurrent, by \$6,300, and on Public Works, extraordinary by \$887.45. The statement of assets and liabilities show assets amounting to \$1,757,885.37, and liabilitles \$1,000,536.04 or, a balance on the right side amounting to \$667,349.31.

INTEREST ON ACCOUNTS. AN IMPORTANT POINT.

A point of considerable interest and importance to tradespeople was brought to the notice of the Puisne Judge at the Supreme Court on the 6th instant when Messre. Watkins Ltd. sued a Miss L. Desbien for \$33.10 in respec of goods supplied. It was pointed out to His Honour Mr. T. Sercombe Smith that of the amounclaimed \$5.30 was in respect of interest on the impunt of the bill for \$17.80, a sum which the defendant had paid into Court as value the goods obtained. The declined to pay the interest and engaged Mr. C. E. II. Benvis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist to argue the point in Court. He submitted that the plaintiff firm was not entitled to the interest on the amount of the bill, and in support of that contention quoted Leaks on Contracts.

The Puisne Judge eventually held that Messrs. Watkins, I td., was not entitled to the amount claimed for interest, and judgment would be given them for \$17.80 only.

CHARGE THAT FAILED.

AND A WARNING.

This morning Inspector Smith placed Clark Taylor, an able seaman of H.M.S. Glory, hefore Mr. G. N. Orme on the charge of assaulting Tan Fong, master of the Po Tai Wo salt Hash firm, in Queen's Road, Central, causing. him bodily injury, and the lost of a pair of spectacles valued at \$7 and a cigarette-holder. valued at \$7.50. The prosecution alleged that in decisively in 1883-at a time when Indian-Oueen's Road, Central, when accused ran up to him, separating himself ffrom two comrades as he ran, and punched Tan in the chest, hauled him out of the ricksha, so that he fell on his | duty levied in China; and to the fall in the exhand and hurt his wrist, and then gave him a black eye. In the mells complainant just the articles above-mentioned. Complainant had no witnesses, as the ricksha coolie, when interrogated by the police, stated that he noticed nothing of the occurrence. Complainant in Court swore to the identity of the accused, although had previously stated to the police that the man was not his assailant, but it was one of the other two men, who ran away Accused, a meek and inoffensive looking youth asked complainant if he could swear to his identity, and smiled scornfully when complainant said "Yes." Accused said he was entirely innocent of the charge. His Worship said there was no doubt the complainant had been badly assaulted, and lost certain articles, but his identification of the accused was faulty and the evidence was contradictory, and so defendant must be discharged. "But," His Worship added. " the conduct of the defendant in this advanced town was not what it ought to be, and he is warned against a re-appearance before the Court as a defendant."

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st May.

below overflow Byewash.. Poklulam. Wong-naioverflow Cheong... overflow STORAGE GALLONS.

47,800,000 Byewash Pokfulam :....

191,005,000 Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of April.

Consumption ... 72,962,000 124,422,000 gallons Estimated poil 223,300 pulation Consumption per head per

day Intermittent supply during the whole month of April, 1904.

Constant supply during the whole month of i April, 1005 Consumption of Water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of April,

Consumption 12,049,000 14,335,000 gallons Estimated po-7 pulation S. Consumption) per head per

The Government Analyst reports that the

water is of excellent quality. official Chathan teristry Water Authority, OPIUM IN THE OKIENT.

Mr. Walter J. Clennell, of Kinking, writing to the N. C. D. News on the 24th ult., calls The Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, the Colonial attention to two points of the Report on Opium opium habit upon the tea trade of Amoy and

> But I find that Tls, 2,100,000 of the 188; export consisted of tea grown in Formosa, so that the locally grown tea export of that year t as only Tis, 500,000 or thereabouts,

In 1804 Formosa was ceded to Inpan. Ten grown in that island and transhipped through

The figures for 1898 give Tis. 3,750,000 as he value of the foreign, -that is to say, Formosan-tea, passed through Amoy in that year. The local tea, as the commissioners say, Government insist on Treaty being made imwas only Tls. 147,000.

in 1903 the local export was only Tis. 19,000, but export of foreign tea was Tis. 1,700,000.

If the commissioners are right in assessing the ten export of 1882 at Tis. 2,600,000, they hould in fairness have assessed the 1808 exort at Tis. 3,900,000, which would have led iem to conclude that the trade bad increased by Tls. 1,300,000 in 18 years.

This conclusion would of course have been | ing them to back up this telegram. f .llacious,-for the local tea export has in fact suffered a very serious decline.

Whether this decline has anything to di with the opium habit I am not in a position to say. May be it has. But it is evident that the figures quoted by the commissioners are side the argument, in that they include Formosa tea in 1882 but exclude it in 1898.

2.- Influence of opium habit on trade of The commissioners imply that the growth of the opium habit is the cause of the decline of

the tea export in Kiangsi. Their conclusion is again based on th returns for the two years 1882 and 1898. my figures are all correct they have, as regards those two years, somewhat under-estimated the facts; but if they had taken into account th intervening years and the years since 1898 they would have seen that the published returns do not bear out their inference.

The importation of Indian opium through Kiukiang, which was 1,650 piculs in 188. be gan to increase in 1885. It reached a maxi mum,-3,600 piculs,-in 1891, since which date it has, with some fluctuations, declined, the lowest figure being 1,800 in 1902.

I am under the impression that native opium is far more extensively consumed than Indian-perhaps in the proportion of four to one I do not know whether its use is increasing the opium habit may; of course, be becoming more prevalent notwithstanding the genera decline in the use of Indian drug.

The import of Indian opium shows no sor of correspondence with the export of tea. The only years since 1897 in which it shows an increase are 1809 and 1903-both being years in which the tea export also advanced.

Supposing that four times more native opium is consumed than Indian, and assuming that the populations of Kiangsi is 11,000,000 (most authorities say it is double this number), the average annual consumption of opium works out at about 2 ounces per inhabitant,

However excessive the use of opium in this province may be, it is certainly not the only. nor the chief, cause of the decline in the ten export. After ranging for 9 years at between Tis. 7,000,000 and Tis. 9,000,000, a decline set onium was also on the decline. Nothing can be plainer than that this decline of the tea export was due to Indian and Ceylon competition in foreign markets, assisted by the export change value of silver.

After several rather violent fluctuations the tea export reached a minimum of Tla-3,600,000 in 1901. Then, in 1903, export duty having been reduced and Ceylon competition being, from temporary causes, relaxed, it advanced to Tis, 6,000,000, a value only twice exceeded since 1882, to recede somewhat in 1924.

matter may be doubted. Even if it had, it is surely unfair to attribute to this one cause a decline to which other and amply sufficient causes have notoriously con-

If the demoralisation and impoverishment of the province by the opium habit had juined the tea trade it would be natural to find some evidence of impoverishment in other branches of trade as well. But every other important commodity, both of imports and exports, has

Even allowing for the falling-off in tea, th export trade in 1904 was equal, on a silver basis to the whole trade, exports and import together, that passed through Kiukiang 1882. Imports have grown steadily and rapid ly, exports less steadily; but the total ha doubled in about 20 years,

Thus it would seem, both as regards Amor and as regards Kiangsi, that the inference drawn by the commissioners is based upon what i

commonly known as a mare's nest. It would be a pity if the discussion of so serious a question as the proper attitude. governments to the opium trade habit were t be conducted carelessly. No good can accrus to those engaged in pointing out and combatting the evils of opium by the dissemination of irrelevant and exaggerated statements,

If results are attributed to opium that can be shown to arise from the accidents of war, or the fluctuations of exchange or the develop ment of new sources of production, or changes in taxation, it is left open to those interested in 154,280,000 the defence of the opium trade to challenge the validity of all the guments and conclu-36,725,000 sions of its opponents.

SINGAPORE DOCKS The preparation for submitting the Tanjong Pagar Dock transference to arbitration are being carried out with a despatch which would imply that both parties are fully alive to the desirability of arriving at a settlement at the earliest possible moment. By the last English Mail arrived Mr. W. E. Moulsdale, ex-Manager of Tanjong Pagar, who has come out to obligations but that of force. Are we British the higher employees of the Company, especially Mr. J. Stuart and M. Rennie, Assistant Secre- | centage as we have done to the Maritime tary, are also working up valuation and statis-Woodward is doing similar work. Messrs. son, we (Straits Times) understand, will act in a the moribund nations. One might be led to . It is really due to the ever energetic and farsimilar capacity for the purchasers in the mat- think so from the attitude of the home govern- sighted action of Taotal Ho that this step to ter of lands and buildings. We hear that Mr. ment towards British interests in China, but avoid any diplomatic troubles in future has Charles Arthur Cripps, the eminent K.C., is there is a faint hope that we are not yet quite been taken. And he is indeed worthy of being coming out to Singapore in connection with decadent. To this faint hope seventy British in such a responsible position, ... the arbitration proceedings. The pames of merchants cling, like the drowning man; It is reported here that the Chinese cruiser | Korosone made since the date of the several local professional men are also men, snatches at a straw, in the hope that through Hajthing which has been here for a long time tioned as having been retained to act in one their efforts some shred of British commercial is leaving for Shanghai to strengthen the capacity or another in the preparation or pre- and industrial prestige may be salved from the liwatch on the Russian warships in Shapphal,

sentation of the case on either side.

THE MACKAY TREATY.

Mr. Edward S. Little writes to the N. C. D Verus on the ard inst. as follows :--

Referring to the telegram to the Foreign ffice, I forwarded the same to Peking, through the British Consul here, asking the Minister t he good enough to forward the same to Lord Lanedowne. Late last night I received a reply that the Minister regretted he was unable to be the channel for the forwarding of this message to the British Government, and further informing me that specific complaints from British subjects would receive the attention of himself and His Majosty's Government.

Since British authorities are unwilling to forward a telegram from British merchants, I have this morning dispatched the same direct to Lord Lansdowne. The telegram, which was signed by more than seventy British merchants, .js worded as follows :-

"British merchants draw Government's attention to fact China ignores Mackay Treaty rendering same ineffective. In most essentials China actively opposes currency, mining, taxation, navigation stipulations, Beg British mediately operative."

The public will probably be interested to know that the same telegram has been forwarded to the China League with the special tequest that Members of Parliament, who are also members of the League; will urge the question on the Government in the House of Commons. I understand also that the China Association

has wired to its London Committee, request-

It is also being forwarded to the London By these means every possible effort is be-

ing made to compel Government's attention to this now burning question.

Commenting on the telegram to Lord Lans-

downe, the *Shanghai Times* says : It was Kipling who wrote "The light that failed." but it required a combination of the wits of the East and West in the persons of Sir James Mackay and H. E. Sheng Kung Paoto collaborate in that wonderful work, "The Treaty that failed." That wonderful treaty through which China was to be pardoned-for be it remembered that in the year 1902, China was still presumably the supplicant for mercy -for one of the greatest crimes against those laws which alone constitute nations as nations : the crime of attempted violation of the sanctity of the legations. The peace protocol was the actual pardon, but the muchly belauded Mackay Treaty of commerce set forth in its various clauses the conditions of pardon, Here was good common ground to start on. When the task was entrusted to Sir James Mackay. China was a criminal nation in the position of a supplicant for mercy. That mercy was to be accorded on certain conditions. Splendid I Could any treaty commissioner have a greater opportunity than had Sir James Mackay in the years 1901 and 1902? A treaty was drawn up or was being treaty commissioners, but even then there were objections raised by merchants, not only British. but those of other nations, who had great experience of China and things Chinese, in the shape of Chinese officials and the worthlessness of merely trusting to the officials' word or the official signature. The

objectors were officially ridiculed because they demanded that before everything was given ! away on the British side, some precautions should be taken to secure guarantees from China that what China professed readiness to grant, should be granted both in the word and the spirit of the treaty within a reasonable time. That was in 1902. The same ridiculed they so earnestly desired, not a single one of the treaty stipulations has been carried out. And the nation, which so blindly gave all

it was asked for by the supplicant criminal, is ridiculed for its credulity in the home of the criminal. We cannot get away from the fact that no faith can be placed in the word emanating from Chinese officialdom since the dastardly outrage of 1900, known as the "Siege of the Legations." That act put China outside the pale of honour. Those of us, who live here and know this, are dependent for the conditions under which we live and trade, upon Whether opium had anything to do with the the unguaranteed clauses in treaties made by men, perhaps experts as to the conditions prevailing elsewhere, but absolutely ignorant of or blind to those prevalent in Chinese life

> it is our grievous misfortune that the treaties which are supposed to be made for benefit are made by them, when there are so many capable men with knowledge of local conditions. That these local conditions should exist in a manner inimical to British interests is solely due to the weak and invertebrate policy of the British Government towards China and Chinese affairs. The men on the spot know from actual dealings with Chinese of all classes that guarantees are

and trade. It is not their fault that they

should be so handicapped but, nevertheless,

always necessary even in those little treaties of every day business life. Yet the British Government, situated many thousand miles away and unable to keep the close watch upon matters Chinese like the men on the spot, is prenared to dispense with all those guarantees locally found absolutely necessary. As the Mackay Treaty now stands after nearly three years, without a single clause fulfilled, it ranks as one of the worst blots in the history of

was, afterwards dismantled and put under the British diplomacy. There is not a single one of the clauses of that treaty, the spirit of which is operative to day, but China has got back all stood, to be removed to the new mooring graand more than she lost through her foully criminal act of 1900. We must remember ness authorities here in the matter, and was told that by that act in 1900 against the unwritten code of nations for almost all time—the sanctity the Bluff (Chafoo Island), is a good anchorage of the minister-China placed herself in the position of a criminal crying for marcy and placed the nations who made war upon her in the position of victors, dictating terms, not. pleading conditions. Every clause therefore. of the Mackay treaty is in spirit a term dictated: to China and as such should be insisted upon with the determination of a dictator. That is what should be, but what do we find actually. the case? The proud nation which would not bow the knes to any civilized government pleads as supplicant with China to fulfil what are now termed promises instead of dictated terms. We, on the spot, know that China case Russian warships at Shanghai should spurns the supplicant and acknowledges noassist the Company in getting the case ready to be the supplicants to a Government that has for presenting to the arbitrators. Several of so far outraged our feelings as to besiege our legations? Are we to yield another per-: Taotal He suddenly returned to Chalco to Customs in lieu of the total abolition of effect the removal of the mooting of the Rustice. On the Government haid Mr. L. M. likin to be coolly told by China it is incongian destroyers with the explanation above venient for China to fulfil on its side the terms given. This removal will avoid any complica-Swan and Maclaren have been retained by the dictated to it? Surely the day has not arrived Company as expert advisers. Mr. S. Tomlin- when Great Britain passes into the sanks of

wreck of the Mackey treaty. Their efforts - 3 hanghat Mertury.

should meet with unstinted support from all sections of the British trading community both in China and at home. Great Britain cannot afford, and must not be permitted to neglect British interests throughout China in the future as she has in the past, and we echo the words of the merchants' telegram "The British Government must insist on the Treaty being made immediately operative."

> COTTON AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

it is difficult to speak of any contribution in articular although special mention should perhaps be made of those items rendered by THE CASE OF THE AS. "RIVERDALE." Messre Clark, Walters and Cox which caught on As so much attention was attracted by the case of the crews of the steamers St. Hilleng and Baitersea Bridge, who were charged with Ages" drew forth long continued applause. refusing to continue the voyage to Japan for in spite of the heat not an inch of spare room fear of the Russians, it will not be uninterestwas to be found in the large hall upstairs, and ing to refer to the case in which Captain George Gilbert Hay, master of the s.s. Riverto the encore accorded Mr. Hawkes other condals, charged O. Jones at Bombay and ton other seamen on board the same steamer with refusing to do their duty, and proceed to Kobe. The Magistrate at Bombay delivered the fol- for the duet "Khaki," Clark and Bonner for limit the spread of infection. lowing judgment : -The accused before me are the duct "China Fleet Brigade," and W. Tiller charged by Captain George Gilbert Hay of the for the song " Tell me, mother darling." Others who contributed were Messrs. Crellin, Black,

s.s. Riverdale under section B3 of Act I of 1859, clauses 2 and 4, for refusing without reasonable cause to proceed to sea in his ship and for wilful disobedience of lawful command. All the accused plead not guilty. They admit having refused to do duty and say they are justified in doing so on the ground that the ship carries cotton which is a contraband of war according to Russian law and as there is every danger of their being taken prisoners by the Russian Squadron. The refusal to proceed to sea being admitted by the accused, the only question for consideration is whether the accused have a reasonable cause or not in refusing to proceed to sea in this steamer. In my opinion the accused have shown good reasons for refusing to proceed to sea. It is proved before me that this steamer carries an entire cargo of cotton. The question, therefore, arises whether cotton is a contraband of war or not. With regard to this point, the notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, dated 6th July, 1904, and published in the Bombay Government Gaustie of July 7th. 1904, page 800, part 1, clearly shows that the London Gazette of March 11th, 1904, announced that his Majesty the Tsar on the 8th and 21st day of April was pleased to approve the order to include raw cotton in the list of articles declared contraband of war by the regulations which received the Imperial sauction on the 14th and 27th February, 1904. From this notification it is quiet clear that the Russian Government have declared raw cotton as contraband of war. This being so, the question arises whether the accused before the Court are exposed to perils other than such as are incidental to a voyage for ordinary commercial purposes or not. presence of the Baltic Squadron somewhere between Bombay and Kobe is admitted, and it could not be for a moment supposed that there drawn up seemingly to the satisfaction of the is no probability of that Squadron' capturing this steamer which, according to the views of the Russian Government, carries a cargo which is contraband of war. Captain Bay in his evidence says that the cotton that he carries is purely for commercial purposes. I believe the Captain when he says so. But the question that is bound to arise is whether the Russians will accept the Captain's word and treat the cargo as otherwise than a contraband of war, There is thus clearly a risk incurred by the crew of being taken prisoners and I think they are justified in refusing to proceed to sea in ylew of such a risk. The case of Burton va. Penkerton, L. R., Ex. 140 is on all

Mostly they went quietly. One infuriated animal, however, with vicious gleam in his eye and bared teeth plunged wildly. A young fellow had hold of the headrope, but the steady pull on it seems only to madden the animal. It reared, came down, rushed the man holding it, turned sharply, and lashed out. The man dropped the headrope with a groan, and fell against the talls. The horse, feeling its freedom, dashed along the upper deck down the companion way, and leaping all' obstacles galloped for ward towards the fo'c'sle head. In its mad career along the main deck, two other me made vain attempts to grab-it, but on each the infuriated animal left its mark. As it got with the facts of this case. In that for ard of the fore hatch, it swung to the left merchants, three years later, point out a seaman objected to proceed further and caused consternation among the coloured from lack of the guarantees, which voyage on the ground that it was illegal crew and the staff of the chef. They fled in a involved greater risks than he anticipated when directions, calling on all the deities known to he entered into the agreement with the Canman, as they scrambled and tumbled over on tain and left the ship. He afterwards brought another in their efforts to reach places of an action for breach of contract, and it was held to have engaged that segman for an ordinary voyage, and that the seaman was entitled to treat as a breach of contract his employment by the captain on a voyage which would expose him to greater danger than he had originally reason to anticipate and to recover damages for the wages lost in consequence of the bre ch and for the incon-

cordingly hold the accused not gulliy of the

offence with which they are charged and other

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS AT CHEFOO.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

As I wired you to-day, the Stains has been

removed to within the reclamation mole here.

towed by a steam launch of the Maritime Cus-

is one of the four Russian torpedo boat des-

troyers which came into the port of Chefoo at

strict guard of the Chinese authorities. She

was, when she came in here, the flagship of

the Commodore of the Russian destroyer flotilla.

Chinese naval blue ackets nailed three big

that the old mooring of the destroyers, namely

Vicercy Yuan, on the matter and therefore

toms at about 3 o'clock of the 26th April.

Chafoo, 27th April

them to be acquitted.

safety. Then an extraordinary thing happened. small hatch (perhaps 6ft.) leading down to the fo'c'sle, where the coloured crew bunked was open, and down this the horse shot head fore most, striking an iron upright with its head the descent. It landed on its feet, however with barely a bruise on its body, and was foun standing fammed between the bunks in stuple venience naturally resulting therefrom. In the wonderment at its novel surroundings. present instance it being shown that the accused exposed themselves to the risk of being capdiamond-shaped piece of tin fastened round tured, I think the excuse that they give for not proceeding to sea is a reasonable one. I ac-

Each horse bore a number stamped on neck, and all were shoeless.

.Bay, brown, black, or chestnut in colour they looked a nice level lot of from 14 to 16 hands in height, "They may look a weedy now," remarked an attendant, "but wonderful how a horse picks up at sea. Why. in a week, given good weather, they'll be a

Most of the horses, he explained, came from the south-western district, Wagga, Tabletop, Albury, and thereabouts, and range in age between 4 and 7 years.

A horse being hauled and pushed up the steep incline from the main to the unper deck provided another incident. The last few yards he came with a rush, upsetting the man at the other end of the rope, rearing above him. Another drover, seeing his comrade's danger, hit the animal over the nose, and he the time of the capitulation of Port Arthur and turned, giving the fallen man time to rise, The horse now free made a dash for the clear space of deck between the officers' quarters and the bulwarks. Headed and driven back into the stall lines, two men cautiously tried to circumnavigate the brute logs on both sides of the destroyer and and seize the headrope, but in vain. Onl tied her up. The three others are, it is under- | when another horse was brought along and gradually pushed against the fractious animal dually. I have made special inquiry at the Chi- until it was jammed tight against the stall rails, was it secured.

"It is such horses as those that cause trouble on board," remarked the drover, . "There's for protection against the north wind but it is not, only six bad ones out of 200 that we've handled well protected against the south wind of so far, and we've given each of them a double the summer sesson and that the Chinese stall, so that they can thresh round a bit withsutherities, had simply made the destroyer out doing much damage."

change her moorings to a safer anchorage. "There's a circus performance for you!" From the explanation there seems to be no continued as another black horse, impatient at deep meaning in it, However, as I wired you | restraint, danced around, pawing the air with as soon as the news of the approach of the his forefeet. "Sho, steady, old man, steady!" Baltic Fleet towards the China coast was re-! came the drover's voice, but instead of steady, ceived Mr. Mizuno, Japanese Consul here, ing the animal reared more wildly and at last told the Chinese authorities on the 12th April | succeeded in getting one of its forelegs over an that he know perfectly well that the Russian | awning beam.: It took half-a-dozen men to exdestroyers could never leave Chefoo, but in tricate the horse from his awkward position. The men who handled these horses are paid

leave there at the approach of the Baltic Fleet at the rate of Lt per week on the outward voy-Japan might take steps to protect her own in- age, 10s. a week on the return. There are 42 terests. The Acting Tactal here wired to the of them on board, with four superintendents, Customs Taotai Ho who was on his tour, and who are paid £25 for the round trip.

THE following telegraphic information dated

1st inst, has been received from the Sumatra

Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot

Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.;-Daily aggregate output of Crude Petro-

Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date 190,000 proceeding, the other Powers will-quickly

Korosene shipped since the date of the

omed to modern sanitation and public health place in the Seamen's Institute at Kowloon last were given by his shipmates of the British buttleship, and that breezy swing, characteristic of the hons of the Sea, marked every item.

ROWLOON SEAMBN'S INSTITUTE

THE "ALBION'S" SUCCESS.

The chief armourer of H.M.S. Albion (Mr.

Hawes) arranged the weekly concert which took

Where there was so much all-round excellence

give another concert in about a fortnight's time.

HORSES FOR HONGKONG.

A BIG CONSIGNMENT.

Not many weeks since we printed a Reuter

telegram in our columns announcing that the

Japanese Government has ordered ten thousand

horses from Australia to be brought to Hong-

kong and taken north. We now learn that one

consignment is on the way to this port and

judging by the Australian papers some livel-

scenes were witnessed at Sydney early last

month, says a writer.-It is not every day that

1.000 horses are shipped in one-boat at Sydney

for export, as was the case on Friday, when

the 4,000-ton steamer Virginia, belonging to

Messrs. Houlder and Company, took this num-

ber on board at Darling Island for Hongkong

Getting the animals aboard presented an an

mated picture, and some lively incidents were

Outside a goods-shed, truck after truck con-

taining horses was shutted to an opening,

whence a temporary alley-way led to the main

As each truck came abreast of the alley-way

the doors were thrown open and the horses

driven out in a mob towards the vessel. If they

iammed whilst ascending, drovers climbed up

the outside of the alley-way, grabbing at trailing

headropes, or prodding the frightened animal

on with anything hardy. The noise was deaf-

ening. . Once on the main deck each horse was

caught by an attendant and led to its stall

deck of the vessel.

measures, to grasp the extreme difficulty attendevening. Most of the items on the programme | ant upon attempts to control the spread of plague in India. My own experience of plague measures was recently obtained in the Punjab, among the villagers who furnished the soldiery and cultivate the vast grain-producing areas which constitute this province. Apart from purely humanitarian reasons, it is obviously of the greatest importance to put an end to the serwith the large audience in an especial degree, lous mortality which is proceeding among such

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

HOW THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT STRIVES

AGAINST PREJUDICE AND IGNORANCE.

It is difficult for people in England, accus-

while Mr. Hawes' rendering of his two songs on important class, and it was to this end that "The Village Blacksmith," and "The flight of n special campaign was entered upon by the Puplab Government a year or two back. One or two civil servants and a medical officer were off to each district, aided by English even the verandah was packed. In addition | medical officers specially engaged. It was the duty of certain of these officials to visit villages tributors who had to respond to recalls were reported as newly infected, and satisfy theme-Messrs. Cox, for "The Good Old Song," Clark | selves as to the presence of plague, to ascertain for the "Story of a Track," Walters and Clark | how it was introduced, and to endeavour to

Delay in the furnishing of information audits usual unreliability when furnished formed initial difficulties. The villager is a hardwork-Gaynon, Ewing, and Palmer, and the enter- ing but ignorant agricultural labourer, and, talnment was brought to a close with that except in villages of considerable size, he has happy old darkie song, "Good-night." We no skilled medical advice. He does not recogunderstand that the men of H.M.S. Albion will nise mild cases of plague, and many severe attacks are put down to "fever." Indifference, fatalism, and a natural bias towards concealment also contribute to delay in reporting the outbreak.

SPREADING DISEASE.

One of the means of spreading the disease between the villages is the babit of women going to condole with the relatives of a friend dead of plague. They will sit in the hut with the corpse, and then convey plague to their

Much is laid to the door of the rats, and one was often told by the natives that they had noticed the death of the rate before the first human case occurred.

The spread of contagion within the village self is simple. A village consists of clusters of huts of sun-dried mud, without windows or chimneys, or through ventilation, and separated by narrow lanes. In and out of these huts the people "burrow," regardless of infection, and dust and flies are everywhere to assist. The plague officer has often to dismiss a large following of villagers, who will accompany him willingly to infected houses,

The plague officer gives general advice as to the management of cases, the burning or disinfection of infected material, and information as to the depôts from which disinfectants may be obtained. If possible, he ensures the cleansing and disinfection of huts, and if he is very successful the village evacuates-i.e., goes into camp till the outbreak is over. This may not be possible on account of the weather, or there may be no hutting materials locally available.

But when the officer's back is turned there is no guarantee that his advice and instructions will be carried out, so that, obviously, preventive measures are most desirable, and formed the most important part of the campaign inaugurated by the Punjab Government.

USEFUL INOCULATION. The inoculation of Haffkine's plague prophylactic is comparable with vaccination against small-pox, and, from personal experience, I can say that the discomfort is practically over in three or, four days, and seldom seriously interferes with one's movements. Unfortunately so far, its protection does not last longer than six months, and, as plague recurs each year after the rains, reinoculation is necessary each sea-

Two circumstances militated against success -the well-known Mulkowal mishap and the absence of compulsion. The former, whereby a number of people died from tetanus, was much less serious in point of numbers than is generally supposed, but such news spreads rapidly through the bazaars, and is also dis-

seminated by the native Press. A systematic inoculation tour of his district was the chief duty of each medical officer, accompanied by a native agent and staff. In each village assistance was rendered by the official headmen and local people of standing. and their desire to stand well with the Government, together with the native passion for a written testimonial, often stood the inoculating

officer in good stead. The attitude of the people varied. At times the operations were attended by cheerful assistance and applause, but generally "passive resistance" was met with. Native dislike of a new thing would account for much opposition; they do not fear vaccination against small-pox to which they are now accustomed."

PEAR OF THE GOVERNMENT. Some believed the campaign to be a Government design to reduce the surplus population. and occasionally that the inoculator would poison the wells. Many readily consented to inoculation on being assured that they would become neither blind nor childless.

Speaking generally, one did but little preventive work among the Mussulmans, as compared with the Hindus, and especially with the Sikhs, although high authorities within their faith state that there is nothing in the nature of inoculation inconsistent with the principles of Kismet, too, created a difficulty; how can

one argue with "If I die, I die"? .. Moreover, local priests have impressed upon their people that the inoculated would become religious outcasts after death, A Hindu interpreted this to me as a desire for burial fees, The Purdah system of seclusion among some

classes of women was also a difficulty, though occasionally one was able to overcome this by private inoculation. Previous experience of plague and inoculation has taught something, as the occasional

voluntary evacuation of a village and request for inoculation proves, but it is slow and costly, But the fear, prejudice, and ignorance of the casantry are to be overcome, and this, perhaps, might result from the fuller education first of the more intelligent and influential classes. Such domonstrations as that at the exhibition at Bombay on the nature and preparation of the vaccine should be of great value, and might, perhaps, be supplemented by the circulation of printed information bear-

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

ing on the question. - By a Health Officer.

The Peking correspondent of the Nicht Nicht reports that a telegram has been received by the Chinese Foreign Office from Yang sill, Governor of Shantung province, stating that the British at Wei-hai-wei are collecting coolies and materials with a view to building there a pier for merchant vessels. Yang con-Gallons, tends that this action is an infringement of China's rights, as Wel-hal-wel is not an open follow the same example in other provinces, and there is no doubt that Germany will use preceding a-monthly telegram 79,000 this pretext for undertaking similar chterprises at Kiaochao, The Governor, therefore, requests preceding half-monthly telegram ... 130,000 the Peking authorities to lodge in this connects Kerosene in stock at Refinery at date... 61,000 ion a protest at once with the Bilith ... infeler.

THE PO LEUNG KUK.

BATISPACTORY PINANCES.

Several weeks since we referred to the Immense value of the work being done in Hongkong under the auspices of the Po Leung Kuk, and have now to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Society for the year 1904 From this we learn that the following twelve gentlemen were elected-to act as managing committee for the twelve months under review -Messrs. Chan Lau-hin, Choung Shun-shan, Chau Hing-kei, Lam Shau-ting, Tong Lai-chun Lau Pek-tong, Tsoi Tsz-chong, Tang Chi ngong, Tang Lan-kuk, Chan Kan-hing, Chat Cheuk-fan and Lau Shiu-chun.

Mr. Lau Wai-chuen and Mr. Wei Long-shan continued to act as treasurers. The balance to the credit of the Society on

the 31st December, was \$15,8 9.25 compared with \$17,081.17 at the close of 1903. Of this balance, \$15,000 is a portion of the endowment fund and not to be trenched upon. The expenditure includes a considerable sum spent on adapting the floor of the Tung Wa Hospital dispensary to the uses of the Society and on furnishing it. The financial position of the Bociety is therefore satisfactory.

The subscriptions for the year amounted to \$8,175, as against \$5,71; in 1903, and \$7,248 in 1902. The committee in charge of the various religious ceremonies held on feast days at the Man Mo Temple subscribed \$1,992, and the lessees of the Chinese Theatre \$1,187.50. The Carpenters' Guildand the Rattan Manufacturers' Guild have been dissolved and have therefore dropped out of the list of subscribes. The society has to thank the Flour Guild, Sandal Guild and the Boarding-house Guild for becoming annual subscribers as also the lessee of the Taiping Theatre.

The actual sum spent by the managing committee was \$8,432.19 compared with \$8,180.03 in the preceding year. Messrs. Lo Mui-shok and Fok Shiu-chi, kindly undertook the task of auditing the accounts.

The Visiting Justices during the year have been Mr. Chan A Fook, Mr. Duncan Clark and Mr. Chau Siu-ki.

Monthly meetings of the permanent board of direction have been held, and have been attended by two or more members of the annual committee.

536 women, 102 girls and 31 small' boys making a total of 669 individuals, were admitted

into the home. The question of the best method of disposal of the young girls rescued from an immoral life has been the subject of earnest consideration and prolonged discussion. It was fel that the home was not altogether a satisfactory. place in which to detain girls for more than i short time, and finally it was resolved to invite the assistance of the Italian Convent. The authorities of the Convent readily agreed to admit these girls, and now when the guardians of girls under 16 years of age are unable to find proper security, the girls are sent to the Convent. The society is extremely grateful for being relieved of a task which they felt them-

selves unable to perform satisfactorily. The separation of the various classes of inmates of the home is carefully attended to and an endeavour is made to give them regular instruction in 'needle-work and in their own language and to keep their time occupied. The needlework teacher has been attached to the home for a number of years, but some diffi culty is found in obtaining a suitable teacher of

Towards the close of the year an offer was made by a European lady to pay regular visits to the home and instruct the inmates in needlework. This offer has been thankfully accepted and it is hoped that the girls will derive great benefit from the visits.

A severe epidemic of beri-beri occurred during the summer. The women's quarters were vacated, and the inmates distributed between the Tung Wa Hospital and the Italian Convent. The society desires to express their thanks to both these institutions for their help.

LICENSING SESSION.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The Justices of the Peace held a meeting this afternoon at the Magistracy to consider the application from A. A. Milroy, for the transfer of his adjunct licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors at the Sailors' Home, Des Voux Road, West, to one Edson Stewart Crowe. The following Justices were present; Mr. F. A. Hareland (presiding); Mesers. G. N Orme, W. Craig, and T. H. Hanmer. Mr. Hazeland stated that Captain Milroy was leaving the Colony on leave, and there was no police objection to the transfer. The application was granted ununimously.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the League table up to Matches. Club.

PI	ayed.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Loiute.
Craigengower	18	12	4	2	36
Kowloon		12	. 6	0	35
A. O. C	18	11	5	2	35
H.K. C. C. "A "	17	10'	3	4	34
H.K. Police	18	8	5	5	29
R. E	17	8	5	4	28
R.G.A. 83rd Co.	16	, 6	8	3	20
Civil Service		5	10	3 .	18
R: A. M. C	16	.4	12	. 0	13
Parsees	0	0	0	_	drawn.
1 AT TO a mainte	far a	win s	nd Ti	OF A dr	AW.

The best average for twelve matches and upwards :-

	No. of					
Club.	Player.	Match.	Aver.			
H.K. PoliceP.	C. Edwards	14 '	28.14			
A.O.CS.	M. J. Webb	13	25.4			
CraigengowerA.	O. Brawn		18.58			
.BardCo., R.G.A.B., R.	C. Rivers	12				
Kowloon	Lightfoot	13	17.75			
· Civil ServiceR.	Witchell	13	16.9			
RAMC	t. Harvey	13	154			
H.K. C. C. "A"} N	o return sen	t in.				

ASHORE IN WEST RIVER.

about three miles from Wuchow, the steamer | dependent upon Hongkong. struck the Joss house Rock, and was so badly damaged that she had at once to be beached. and at latest reports was half full of water, THE Japan Herald understands that two of the much of her cargo, consisting of piecegoods public institutions of Yohohama are consideris insured, with various local films for a sum of frozen meat from Australia and New making necessary salyage arrangements,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANK.

Owing to his departure for home, Mr. H. R. Tomkins, chairman of the Hongkong & Shange hai Banking Corporation, resigned his seat on the Board of Directors. Mr. H. A. W. Slade. deputy chairman, has been elected chairman in his pince, and Mr. A. Haupt has been elected deputy chairman. Mr. F. Salinger (of Messre. Reiss & Ca.) has been appointed to the seat on the Board vacated by Mr. Tomkins.

COMPRADORE'S BANKRUPTC

LOSSES ON SPECULATIONS.

Among a number of public examinations in bankruptcy which came before the notice of the Chief Justice (Sir H. Spencer Berkeley) at the Supreme Court this morning was that of We Lun Shek, a compradore, of No. 4 Chates

Street, who admitted that his debts were

Replying to the Official Receiver (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) the debtor said that he was compradore to the Stockton Milling Company and had been so for three years. He lost about \$70,000 while he was with Mesers Holliday, Wise and Co. on account of his giving security for cartain purchasers who subsequently failed and he was unable to recover the amount from the firm. He owed Mr. Michael \$30,000 for shares in which he (debtor) had speculated. He had no property except the furniture belonging to him and there was no money owing to him. He found him-

self in difficulties about four years ago. The Official Receiver.-Yet you have been trading for four years knowing that you were insolvent i

The Debtor. - Yes. Knowing that you could not pay your debts? -Yes. I knew it.

You had nothing to pay them with ?-No. understand, my Lord, that Mr. Michael, would like to ask the debtor some questions as one of the creditors. Mr. Michael,-I want to ask what your

annual income is. Debtor.- I get \$70 a month, and about \$100 commission. Between \$150 and \$170 a month.

And your expenditure?—I have, of course, to keep my family. It is about \$100 more: What house rent do you pay ?- \$75 a month and \$25 for expenses. My son helps me with

the expenses. Have you made any profit out of a certain flour merchant who was given \$30,000 ndemnity on account of certain fraud?

The Chief Justice. - I do not follow you. Mr. Michael.-A certain wrong was done and \$30,000 went to this particular firm, and I want to know if debtor had any of that money or not. The Official Receiver. - I think he means in the way of damages.

His Lordship.-In Court? Mr. Michael.—To the firm employing him A Chinaman had to pay \$30,000. The Chief Justice.—And you say he got a

partion of it? Mr. Michael.—No, my Lord. The Debior.—I did not get a cash. Mr. Jones (writing).-In a flour transaction

sometime ago on which a payment was made of \$30,000 in settlement of same I did not receive a portion of it. Debtor.-No, not a cent; that was for the

His Lordship .- What firm? The Debtor.-The Stockton Milling Co. All the \$30,000 was paid to the Stockton

Milling Co. ?-Yes. Mr. Michael.—You have said you have no

other property either in Macao or Canton. His Lordship (to Mr. Michael) Does he still owe you \$30,000?

Mr. Michael.—Yes, my Lord. His Lordship (to debtor).-What can you pay of the \$30,000? . Debtor .- I cannot say that now.

Michael was very kind to me, and did not press me at all. I don't know what I can do for him. I cannot do anything now. His Lordship. - What are the assets supposed to be worth.

Mr. Wakeman,-Cash in hand \$1,000, and t little household furniture and some jewellery. What are the debts?-\$43.629.

The assets a couple of thousand dollars?-Probably \$1,500 or \$1,500. His Lordship (to debtor).-It looks ver much as if you will never get a discharge. The best way to stop these kind of bankruptcies is

to refuse discharges. Mr. Wakeman .- You admit that a sum of \$30,000 is due to Mr. Michael? Debtor.-Yes, I did not sign a promissory note to him before.

You did not enter it in your statement, which you swore to. Why did not you tell your solicitors about it ?-I did. But you did not enter it in your statement a

the time?-No. Mr. Michael .- May I ask for an adjournment sine die? His Lordship .- What do you say to that, Mr.

Wakeman? Mr. Wakeman .- I don't know about an adjournment sine die We might have an ad-

journment for a month or so. Mr. Michael.—Quite so, my Lord. The application was then adjourned for one

SAIGON AND HONGKONG.

The English papers give some interesting particulars concerning the forthcoming visit of M. Clémentel, the French Colonial Minister to Indo-China. In an interview, M. Clémentel declared, says a French paper, "that up to now no agitation resulting from the Japanese able of becoming our partners in insuring th defence of our colony." He went on to say :-"At any rate, though France may at a certain | Archipelago, of which Borneo is the largest, with Japan are good. What have we to fear? With a base like Cape St. James we can shelter. a Fleet for several months and let the Mediter-8th inst. are going to construct four 'new batteries, two News was received in Hongkong to-day of with turrets, to fortify the Kamra Channel. the wrecking of the s.s. We Kwal in the West; We are very well organised, but it is our duty River on Saturday last. The Wo Kwal, at to keep a good lookout all-the same, and to vessel of 300 tons burthen, owned by Mosers. | take every measure of security and protection Banker and Co. of this city, runs between for the development of the defences of our this port and Wuchow. It appears from the colony. Work has also been carried out at the report that on Saturday morning, when! Port of Saigon, so that we shall no longer be

HOMBWARD BOUND.

ROYAL MARINE DROWNED. THE VOYAGE OF THE "BARYLEUR. [From Our Correspondent.]

On Friday, the 7th inst., H.M.S., Barfiens

with time, expired men from the China Squadron

Perim Island, 16th April.

left Colombo and shaped a course for Perim Island. Smooth seas and pleasant breeze from S.W. prevailed followed by moderate seas. On the 13th inst, wind shifted round to E. by N. All went well after leaving Colombo, untithe morning of 10th inst., at about to o'clock. The bugle had just sounded, summoning the crew to their guns for general quarters, when the startling cry of man overboard was heard. The patent life budy was at once dropped, the engines stopped and put to full speed astern. Both life boats were manned and lowered as quickly as possible, and by this time everyone was on the upper deck and it was whispered around that one of the valids had jumped overboard. This proved to be correct. Private Alfred Watt, of the \$43,629 and the assets between \$1,500 and Royal Marines, who was suffering from disforecastle in charge of a keeper had broken never seen again. Some mention was made of pools and hollows, through which amongst the hands of sharks, as plenty are known to infest the Indian Ocean, but it generally supposed he became exhausted and sank to rise no more. No sharks had been sighted neither did any appear subsequently After the ship steaming in circles about the ing about in different directions without finding any further traces, they returned to the ship and were then reluctantly hoistthe ship, over which a gloom seemed to settle, proceeded on her course, Private Alfred Watt originally belonged to H.M.S. Ocean and was sent from that ship to hospital suffering from weakness of the brain, He was taking passage home as an invalid lately seemed to be getting more rational, permenant and his complete recovery was exonerated from blame. A Court of Inquiry

> H.M.S. Pegasus was sighted on Saturday, 14th inst., at 8 p.m., about 50 miles to the S.E. of Aden. After making her name and official number by masthead lamp she signalled bound for Colombo and Sydney, also, that the Russian Fleet had been sighted too miles from Singapore. It was rumouted fighting had taken place, but no results were obtained. She also flashed "Wish you a pleasant voyage home." We arrived here to-day at 9 a.m. and are prepared ito coal as soon as lighters H.M.S. Persus is here. During the trip H.M.S. Barfleur has made I despaired of ever getting through it. a very good passage, doing 58 revolutions, her speed averaging about to.5 knots with coal consumption of about 72 tons per

will, no doubt, be held.

p.m. to-day after taking in 400 tons coal.

BIRD-NESTING IN BORNEO.

If the German has a national penchant for stodgy sausages, the Frenchman for frogs, and the Briton for bully beef, it is only natural to expect that the "heathen Chinese," who is notoriously " peculiar" in many things, should also have his own particular and peculiar penchant for certain dainty dishes. His principal favourites in this line of business consist of sun-dried cuttle-fish (tripang), the treat of edible birds' nests, which to John Chinaman are the real tit-bits beyond all other delicacies. His fondness for all three: points to his predilection for gelatinous and cartilaginous ingredients in the bill of fare of his daily food-when he can get them. It may be briefly mentioned that the fine of sharks are nearly allied to the fins of skates and dog-fish of more Northern climates, whose cartilaginous character is well enough known. The cuttlefish, again, are nearly affied to the felly-fish, so familiar to most people. But there are cuttlefish and cuttle-fish, and they are not all equally palatable to the Chinaman, as they range from the most simple forms to the more specialised varieties, even up to the voracious octopus itself. The first two of these articles of diet are much in evidence in a China bazaar proso expensive as to be, practically caviare the acquaintance of one of the officials in that possession of Sarawak, I found myself paying. In which the thing was done. insula and the islands that form the Indian.

another island of the same group.

to-day for the scene of the wreck, taking divers in the undertaking, by supplying the meat caves. This was the case with the Mammoth | the pext crop is not nearly so pure in subwith him, and after an inspection will see about, retail at lower, prices than it is at present Caves of Kentucky in the United States, and when a third crop has to be built, must now have very little shot in their lockers. neighbourhoud of the west wate and outside it the Jonojan Coves of New South Wales, which the neste are found to be adulterated more and I I not, they must be very unpractised.

I had previously visited, and such also the case with the unexplored cave which I was visiting just now. The former two of these caves are the largest underground caves in the world, as far as at present known I though the Mammoth Caves take the cake so to speak, in mere actual size, yet they are not to be compared with the Jenolan Caves of Australia as regards the beauty of their internal stalactite formations, with their strange curiosities. It is impossible, of course, to know the extent of the Borneo underground caves just mentioned, as we were, the first Europeans to enter them, while our means of illumination and other equip- a lot of trouble. Even the approach to it (on ment were of the most primitive kind. Moreover, it is not at all unikely that there may be | we had to grope along on our hands and knees, many underground caves undiscovered larger than any that we yet wot of, for the entrances rest of the caves. And if I found it so hard and caverns inside, and consequently manage | process downwards? It may be true that the to escape the attention of explorers.

At the time of my visit the bronze little Dyaks, as the aborigines of this part of Borneo are called, were finishing their annual occupation of gathering these birds' nests, the sesson for which was now nearly over. Off we went, however, with about a dozen Dyaks for guides and general company. The entrance to the case of the brain, while taking an airing on the | cave was so small and so elevated that I had some little difficulty in reaching it though the be, and perhaps also the Dyaks, the torches away and jumped overboard before any one scrambling little Dyaks did so with comparacould stop him. One man managed to catch | tive ease. After we had travelled for some hold of him, but he quickly shook himself clear | little distance we came across the inevitable and took the fatal plunge. As only a slight stream, which is sure, as I said, to exist in sea was running, it seemed that he would be some portion or other of these great caves. picked up but, he was suddenly lost sight of The ground, which was to a great extent comand on the boats arriving only his cap was posed of the bed of the stream, was rough and found floating close to where the patent buoy irregular, sometimes in the form of sharp ledwas smoking. He had disappeared and was | ges and boulders, and sometimes in the way floundered and blundered in the most haphazard way. The stream marked the general trend of our direction, though we frequently left it, only to meet it again, as the Dyaks happened to direct our footsteps. The water in the pools and stream was, of course, quite tenie spot where he was last seen, the boats pull- as it was sure to be in this locality which is almost exactly under the equator, and is therefore one of the sultriest climates, if not actually the hottest, in the world all the year round. Indeed everything was particularly sultry and oppressive in this underground journey of

Instead of the electric and lime lights of such civilised caves as those of Mammoth and Jenolan, we were light on our way by torches with H.M.S. Vengeance's ship's company, and | carried by our Dyak guides, consisting of long strips of dried resinous wood kept together in although it was acknowledged the disease was suitable bundles with a movable withe around arming of late; but they have at former, stages each of them, that slipped up or down at the of the war shown what they could do, and may regarded as hopeless. At an investigation, held | pleasure of the torch-bearer. When the torch | do again, perhaps, at any moment. Russia burnt too brightly, and therefore wasted too has never been a commercial nation, and is G. Gaunt, the Fleet Surgeon, and other officers, quickly, the withe was moved upwards towards | naturally not apt to give much consideration the man who was with, and in charge of, the burning ends, and by bringing them together, to the interests of trade. Anyway, to a bellideceased at the time he jumped overboard was | diminished the light and consumption by | gerent, such things as non-combatants are diminishing the ventilation. Whereas, when merely a nuisance, and their rights and inthe torch was not burning enough, the bearer moved the withe, the burning ends of the faggots separated, the torch was swung rapidly two or three times, and immediately began to burn briskly and brightly. The simple Dyaks knew nothing of the reason, why, yet they did like their fathers before them, as if they knew everything about the chemical law of combustion. Andthus, as I said, we floundered and blundered along, very slowly and awkwardly. At last we came across a certain passage that seemed a veritable eye of a needle, so hard it was to enter, for it looked so narrow and confined that

The Dyaks, though neatly formed, are usually, I might say invariably, of small size, seldom exceeding 5 ft. 4 in. or 5 ft. 5 in. day. Everything working well, the ship's | height; and their uniformity of size is quite company settled down and drills, etc. were remarkable compared with Europeans, This carried out satisfactorily. It is intended to comparative uniformity of size prevails not try to gain a day on the programme to Port only among the Dyaks of Borneo, but among Said. We were actually to arrive here on 17th almost the whole of the Indo-Chinese race, and so are a day early. At to a.m. coal arrived | including Burmese, Siamese, Cambodians, and alongside and we are proceeding to sea at o | the widespread Malays that stretch along the amount of skin and some buttons from my tight fitting khaki coat. Still on we jogged for fins of sharks, and, over and above all, the the best part of a mile, when, lo and behold the caves in which the birds were breeding, and which were to be the limits of our underground wanderings.

A faint glimmer of light could be seen through a rift in the rocks far above us, and it was through this small rift, which was a scaled passage even to the Dyaks themselves, that the birds passed in their journeys to and from their nesting-grounds. Our arrival, of course, disturbed whatever birds were there, and they disappeared as best they could. Nor were there so very many of them, as at the particular time of day we paid our visit most of the birds would be foraging elsewhere. A few swishes of the different torches, with proper adjustment of the withes, and they burnt brightly for a time in our Pluto's' Half, which was an appropriate enough name for this cave vision shop, while edible birds' nests are in the absence of any other. And there, for a time; we watched the Dyaks going through to the million, and only procurable by the their gymnastics of robbing the birds' pests, more prosperous portion of the population. with their ropes and long poles, creeping along It was on board ship, on my way for a the high ridges and ledges, in the furid light rambling journey through Borneo, that I made of the torches, like unearthly spectres. It was rather late in the season for getting many remote Island, who was in the service of Rajah. edible birds' nest, and the Dyaks went with us Brooke, the absolute monarch of all he surveys | more as guides than with the hope of making a in that particular territory through which I great haul of nests. We got enough, however, proposed to travel. After a short stay at to satisfy our curiosity, and that was all we

quarters, and it was through him that I was a species of swallow, not very different in size barnacles off an ordinary steamer, say the able to go a bird-nesting in the wilds of or in mode of flight from the migratory swallows | Nippon-mars, and reconting her with two lay-Borneo. The birds that build edible nests are that frequent our own shores at certain seasons, ers of anti-fouling composition, takes of Indo China, and that he thought them cap- somewhat widely distributed geographically, with the usual skimming flight, pointed wings distributed men two or but their principal habitat is the Malay Pen- and characteristically forked tail. The nests three days. If done in one day consist of shallow cupshaped cavities, truncated is a "rush; job," at one side, where they are attached to the requires plenty of shoring-timber, stagings for and is said, moreover, to be next to Amtralia, rocks like brackets to a wall, and forming some- men along the ship's sides, abundance of tools, these fears are now groundless. Our relations the largest island in the world—though this thing like a two-thirds segment of a circle. It and from twenty or forty tone of paint. All honour is also claimed by New Guines, is not always easy to get at them, as they are this is not for fun, nor for display, but is an sometimes glued to the perpendicular sides of absolute necessity, if the ship is to keep her The nests are invariably found in the rifts | the solid rocks, high overhead, so that the nest- speed. The Russians have in all about sixty ranean Fleet reach us in time of aggression or tocks, for in underground caves, which are hunters have to scale these cracks with ropes and ships in this armada. It is quite inconceixable, and win the command of the sea for us. We frequently of great extent. The caves them, poles to get at them. In substance they consist selves, like other underground caves, are for lof an clastic, semi-transparent mucilaginous any stage of their voyage. the most part formed in rocks of limestone material, which is said to be a secretion, or formation. They are not generally, as is macerated food, from the crops of the birds advantage in speed compared with the Japanusually supposed, accidental rifts in rocks of themselves. As robbing these nests for com- ese. This means, practically, if the fleets meet any geological formation, caused by earth. mercial purposes forms a part of the Dyak's lo the open, the slower is entirely at the mercy quakes or volcanic disturbances, but are means of livelihood, and of Rajah Brooke's of the faster. It matters not if men are brave, gradually excavated by the slow solution revenue, the birds have frequently to build or guns are well served ; the less speed and less by water of the soluble ingredient of the twice or even three times during the season handiness must prove fatal. Not that every rocks through the process of generations, before they are able to hatch their offspring, Russian must be sunk at once, but that as Hence the stalactites and stalagmites to be free and it is noted that each successive crop of nests | fighting force the Baltic fleet would be inferior, quently found in these caves, composed of the deteriorates in the way, both of construction and must, suffer heavily. Moreover, despite insoluble substances in drippings from the and composition. The original, or first nexts, what anyone may say, it does not seem posrocks, as occurs with icicles during the con- built at the beginning of the samon bright sible that the crews of the armada can be well and cotton yarn, being damaged. The cargo ing the advisability of having a regular supply tinuous dripping of water in frosty, weather, and transparent, with but little admixture of up in gun practice. How is gun practice at-Hence also the fact that there is generally a other material than the paternal secration spoken tained ? Only by using up real war ammuniaggregating Sot,000, but, we learn, the vessel Zealand. If the scheme is found to be practic. stream of water running through most or at of and are consequently known on the market tion in liberal quantity. Now, either they have itself is not insured. Mr. Geo. Banker left able it is proposed to allow the public to share any rate the largest, of these underground as "white nests." But when they are robbed, practised every two or three days these six

more with down and other impurities. The birds, perhaps getting tired of building, cease the question. The Japanese have shown what to be so fastidious in their workmanship, and they can do at extreme range; having all the hence the adulterations which mar their purity speed, they could remain at five or six miles, and decrease their value. To that last cate- and "wing" the Baltic squadron-se, sink or gory belonged most of those nests which we scatter and capture its colliers, with a minimum were able to procure on this occasion, as the of risk to themselves. And a night attack season was practically over for the gathering would surely not be uneventful, judging by the

of eggs for the market. And so we returned from the caves, bearing our trophies with us. Nor was it indeed, wit out some little anxiety that I approached the the passage which had already given me such our way back) was so shallow from above, that which was not so much the case through the of such caves are often so small as to bear no | squeeze myself through this passage upwards, adequate relation to the size of the passages | how much more so would it be in the reverse descent of Hades is easy, yet it is not at I true that it is so easy to descend as to ascen rocks, with due regard to the value of one's

The Dyak's torches, too, were giving out What, then, if I could not get through the passage? ... It was a nice lookout for me, the thought of which still gives me the creeps lowever loyal my companion was likely were sure to go out after a time. like the lights of the Foolish Virgins, and then we should find cursolves in the dark and under the ground too. Ugh, I dont like to think of it!

On hands and knees we crept, till at last we reached the trying ordeal. Downwards ! wriggled and strained as best I could. But could not strain downwards so well as I did upwards, and it was with an immense sense of relief that I finally managed to get released from my temporary prison, and flopped down into the pool at the bottom of the passage. due time, and with our torchlight supply stil unfinished, we all emerged safely from the un derground cave, and therewith ended the episode of my bird-nesting in far-away Borneo -John Macgregor in Perak Plonter.

THE MENACE TO SHIPPING.

In an editorial on the 4th inst, the Japan

Chronicle writes: The continued existence of a Russian fleet in Far Eastern waters is having some influence on Japan's trade with the outer world. Not that the Russians have done anything very alterests are a thorn in his side. On the other hand, the presence of a hostile fleet in the vicinity of a busy ocean, highway is a terror to commerce. The laws for protection of neutrals are uncertain, and Russia has earned a reputation for disregarding even the most 'certain. Nobody cares to lose a valuable ship, like the Knight Commander or the Hibsang, nor to have it laid up for many weeks, like the Calchas. Possibly compensation may be obtainable in such cases, after protracted negotiation, but shipowners and underwriters greatly prefer not to take such chances. If the chances must be taken, the price runs high.

The state of affairs is not yet quite so bad as that, but it is a question how long it may be before that stage is reached. Nobody will dare ship a cargo of sice from Rangoon Japan soon, and though Japan may, at a pinch, be able to get along, without imported rice, trade will certainly suffer,

Taking all considerations into account, it is not surprising that every body connected with ships should prefer to steer clear of waters coast of these regions. My companion, Mr. | where the Russians may be prowling about. D-, was also not overburdened with the And there is no telling how long this state of mortality of flesh. The Dyaks therefore got affairs may continue. The Japanese fleet does through the passage with ease and so did Mr. not seem disposed to force matters to an issue D- without very much trouble. But when I in any hole or corner of the Annam coast's it fairly got squeezed into the breach, so to speak, is not reasonable to expect such a thing. The I could force myself neither upwards nor Baltic fleet has travelled about thirty miles in downwards (for that was the direction of the fifteen days. It may thus continue meanderpassage), and there I was, suspended like ing for months together in that region, as long Mahomed's coffin or a trussed fowl. By dint as it keeps moving from one coast village to of wriggling, however, I at last found myself | the next; there is no law to the contrary. on the top of the passage, minus a certain | Then, when the fleet reaches the China coast, there may be an almost endless game of delay and juggling with the ineffective neutrality of China. If Japan's patience can be exhausted, and some basty step provoked, so much the better for Russia. Admiral Robjestvenky probably understands the damage he is doing to Japan by simply avoiding an action. To lurk in the vicinity of trade routes, with the constant possibility of interfering with Japan's sea trade, is his soundest policy. The only question is, How long can he keep it up? Perhaps for some months longer,

A pitched battle between the two fleets could hardly end in Russia's favour. The condition of the ships must make a great difference. We need not take much notice of the conflicting stories from merchant vessels, one reporting the ships' bottoms streaming with weeds a yard long, another saying the very opposite, Obviously the ships bottoms are twenty or thirty feet under water, and quite invisible from a steamer a hundred yards off. But there can be no two opinions about what does and must happen to a ship that is in tropical waters six months without docking. There have been several inventions intended to keep ships clean without docking, but in vain. The light craft, smaller c nisers and coal steamers, might perhaps have been "careened" on the mud at Diego Suarez, or at Kamrahn, but to beach a heavy-belted battleship is, we believe, quite out of the question. Beaching or even building Kuching, the village capital of the Rajah's | wanted, besides being enlightened in the way up on a slipway involves such a strain on the bull that it is not considered safe with anything my promised visit to Mr. D-at his inland . The birds that build these peculiar nests are over 2,000 tons. The operation of chipping

then, that they can have done all this work, at

The ships, therefore, must be at a great dis-

A battle in the open appears, indeed, out of way the Russian poured shells into each other on sight of the Hull fishing boats. Admiral Robjestvensky may have better crews than the Port Arthur fleet had, but there is nothing to show it as yet | and if they are no better, the sauve gut peut of August noth is likely to be

It may be a painful consciousness of these probabilities that keeps the Russian Admira hugging the shore. But it must not be forgotten that in straining every possible point to keep cover," he is probably doing the best thing for Russia, and the worst for Japan. Apart from the fighting, point of view, every day that passes means more embarrassment of trade; and the value of the menace thus maintained is no doubt fully understood But Japan is not likely to be drawn by any such tactics into making an attack. It is a tedious waiting game, but it is just the sort that the Japanese have played well on former occasions: and any attempt to force matters to a quicket finish scems likely to end in failure, if not to precipitate complications.

COUNT ORUMA ON WHE SIZUATION.

AN INTERESTING SPEECH.

Before a general meeting of the Progressiata on the 27th ultimo Count Okuma delivered au important address on the present situation.

In the course of his remarks the ex-premier pointed out that during the fifteen months of the war 360,000 men had been put hors de combat owing to illness, wounds, or death, 50,000 being killed. The nation could, however, congratulate itself upon having inflicted:a. severe blow upon the enemy; but with the lapse of time there was the danger that the nation might take too optimistic a view of the conditions, and he gave warning against this contingency. The prospect of peace, he main. tained, was yet far ahead. There were rumours of peace after the fall of Port Arthur and after the battle of Mukden, but nothing III materialised, and it was apparent that Russia intended to continue the struggle. For his part, he did not fear the fighting quality of the fo enemy, his financial capabilities, nor intervention, but he did fear the possibility of public feeling being overcome by a weariness. "(It was of the utmost importance, therefore, to awaken the people at large to the importance of cultivating the spirit of endurance, so as to enable the nation to effectually respond to the requirements of the campaign. The talk of a glorious peace brought up illusions and caused li-considered judgments to be formed of things in general; but these delusions were hose that had to be guarded against.

Alluding to the advent of the Baltic Fleet and the uncertainties of naval warfare, and giving some historical parallels. Coupt Okuma said the battleships and cruisers of our days endured that good deal of knocking about and heavy bombardment before going to the bottom; therefore the idea of catching the Baltic Fleet: in a single net was incompatible with the dictates of common sense. He asked his hearers to imagine for one moment what the consequences would be if Japan lost the command of the sea. Flippancy and lights heartedness were the causes of defeat. Diplo macy under certain circumstances was equal. to a million troops, and tended to bring the enemy to his knees, but in saying that he did not wish it to be understood that he advocated

a means could be found for defeating th enemy without fighting, recourse should be nga to such means. The war was being waged for the sake not only of Japan, but of humanity and civilisation and economic development: generally. It was the duty of the nation to provide for the family les of those who had fallen in their country's salle

cause, and to commemorate their deeds?

some lasting form.

a temporary peace, which was no better than a

truce. What he meant to suggest was that it

Count Okuma pointed out that as business circles might become depressed as the result of the war, it would be the duty of the Government to practise the strictest economy. Up to the present there had been two levies of taxation, amounting to 150 million yen, out of and which so million was appropriated for paying interest on the war loans. There was a surplu of so to 60 million yen arising from the post ponement of Government undertakings, and thus there was a yearly income of 150 to 160 million yen, which could be used for defraying the cost of the military garrison which might have to be maintained in Manchuria to meet the Russian plans. In that way Japan could go on fighting for a score of years to come? Economy and endurance must go hand-in-

He condemned the extravagance which had been shown in some quarters by entertain? ments in which even "heroes" had participated ed. The sum of seven or eight hundred million yen, just four times in excess of the usual. national expenditure, had been appropriated for war purposes, and it might be imagined be some that as the money was coming in like water they were free to spend it extravagante

ly. It should be borne in mind that this was the hard-earned money of the people, or bad been borrowed at a high rate of interest. and therefore it should not be squandered. As there was no likelihood of any great battle? in the immediate future, and no further necessity for raising a foreign loan or for increasing the taxes, no embarrassment, was felt, but there was work to be done for the future. At the conclusion of the war there would be an absolute necessity for increasing the nation's yearly income by from fifteen to sixteen hung dred million yen, for which purpose the system of taxation would have to be improved and new resources found.

Japan's victory was fundamentally due to constitutional government. National cohesion in the and unity of thought had been responsible for the position in which the nation now found

At the conclusion of his lengthy address Count Okuma said that with the cessation and the hostilities the patriotic flame of the peop would lose its brilliance. But there was channel to which it ought to be directed in stead of being wrapped up and laid aside as something not needed till next war, It was a motive power that could direct commerce legislation, Houses of Parliament, Coverne ment, or anything else with an ample margin for marked improvement. Even the Emperor of Germany had called upon his recruits to regard the Japanese Army as a model. If they could only amulate the spirit animating the Army, and introduce it into all their national undertakings-such as politics pliterature. morality, in short, what is called civilisationthey might, nay certainly would, prove a conwonder and an example to the world

THE following Foothow telegram; dated April to has been received by the Tokio Poreign

THE BALTIC FLEETS

CONCERNING PRESENCE OF WAR

THE PLEET AT VAN FONG BAY.

Among the many items of news concern ing the movements and wheteabouts of the Russian Baltic Fleet received by ships lately arrived from the south the interesting mformation brought by the torpedo-depor and repair ship escela, which entered por yesterday morning, has hitherto escaped attention, and might have passed inheeded shad it not been brought to the notice of a representative of this journal that she has "seen" something" and in fact had been spoken by Volunteer cruisers off the Annam coast. Our reporter boarded the ship to-day and after a brief interview with the first lieutenant was introduced to Captain B. F. Ba Charle tion, who treadily tendered fall information concerning the interesting experience of his

Yes, we saw the Baltic fleet," he said cheerfully, and in fact had a very good wiew of the vestels as they lay at anchor."

"It was on Sunday morning last and, as near as I can remember, about half-past eleven, when we were steaming some nine miles off Van Fong Bay. We first saw couple of Volunteer cruisers steaming just outside of the Bay, and as we were passing by one of them ran up the signal, "Will you kindly tell us if you have sighted any men-of-war?" To this we replied, "No news; we have seen none." The cruiser then signalled "Thank you," and steamed slowly away.

"We were not surprised," he added, "that they should signal as no doubt they expected we had sighted the Third Baltic Fleet. Of course, ever since leaving Perim Island'we had been keen on catching a glimpse of the Russian seet, but it was not until we arrived off Van Fong Bay on Sunday last that we saw anything of them. Some twelve miles to the south'ard, in Nhatrang Bay, we passed a French manof-war, and this was the first battleship we sighted after leaving Singapore."

Questioned about the condition of the two Russian cruisers, Capt. Charlton replied that they were exceptionally clean. and appeared to be spic and span in every particular.

"No, there was no coal on deck, they appeared to be in excellent trim; no dis-

What about the fleet inside of the bay?' "We could not see quite so much then," he replied, "as we were some nine miles distant. Between thirty and thirty-five shins were anchored in the outer bay " in "three lines, "the nearest ship to the shore being some two and a half to three miles distant. We could see the transports lying at anchor in the distance and could also make out a few of the torpedo boat destroyers.

"In your opinion," we asked, "were difficult to say whether they were or were One line of battleships was giving very little smoke indeed, while the other two lines did not appear to have scarcely any steam at all, and what they had would probably have been raised for the purpose of running the dynamos aboard."

"Did you meet any colliers in the vicinity

"No, not one." We steamed ahead at our usual speed and arrived here yesterday morning, and are now awaiting further news,"

"Perhaps you may have another oppornity of seeing the fleet," we suggested, "and under somewhat different circum-

".I.don't know anything about that," he replied with a laugh as he turned aside to to watch an American gunboat making for the Admiralty anchorage.

A London wire, of 30th ult., says it is stated at St. Petersburg that Admiral Rodjestvensky intends to force an action in Formosa Strait. The Tsar, however, fears the possible results of fogs in that region, and has consequently advised the Admiral to take a route to the east of Formosa.

A private report received in official quarters | at Tokio states that the British steamer Mackaly (?), now at Hongkong, was sold to the "Russian authorities on the night of the 27th ult. In the guise of a merchantman, with a cargo of ballast on board, she will shortly be ordered to cruise about the south China coast, Formosa, and the Philippines, with a view to reconnoitring the positions of the Japanese 'warships.' 'Her tonnage is 332 and her speed fourteen knots.

THE SUNKEN WARSHIPS AT PORT

It is stated by Tokio papers that very good results have been obtained from the preliminary operations connected with raising the sunken ships at Port Arthur. It is expected that six out of the seven will be saved. Work has already been commenced on the Bayan and another vessel-probably the Amur, which yessel, femarks the Japan Chronicle.

naturally affected the navigation of steamers His steamer left there on Friday morning and hands, of the Russian authorities in the fleet left Madagascar, and therefore the Ad. destroyer left the Admiralty anchorage and between Japan ports and abroad. According came across to Hougkong. to a local vernacular journal, difficulties are This morning another susty-hulled ship the and after a short stay in the South African. ainty as to what course he shall take but the Bay. steamers chartered by Japanese and the char- German flag. She bad been on a similar, instructions, were awaiting him. Without definite order. There is therefore, it is believ. Astmy ambulancemen were shipped by a char January last with a cargo of coal. She came were not lar out when tropble commenced. time in cruising in waters, where no Japanese the Lyemun Pass, presumably to join the saw it all. He lay in a somewhat exposed tered foreign steamer, when a portion of the away to the Far Rast and discharged a portion The ship steamed, for the north of Japan and are likely to be seen. locrow objected to the passengers and left the of the cargo at Kamrahn, Bay and the remain, in company with the Austrian steamer Stam A der in Honkohn Bay. On leaving the former | reached the Kungshiri Straits where they beat difficulty has now arisen between the master Bay she noticed seven sparships and seven should be beading the N. C. D. News

a place mentioned in the charter party. He that the Fleet was by this time at sea. maintains that "Japanese ports" in the charter-party mean only the perts of the mainland. 'As' Formosa'is a colony or foreign possession of Japan, where special administration is in 'force," bearing the same relation to Japan as Hongkong or India to Great Britain; the char-

· AGAIN SIGHTED.

Co., Kobe, as his arbitrator. The charterers

have not yet appointed their arbitrator.

Cublain Robei of the German s.s. Tsingtan, which herived this afternoon from Bangkok wid 'Kohsi 'Chang, reports that on the 3rd inst., between two and three o'clock in the afterstoon, "he 'sighted 21" Russian "men-of-war at Van Fong Bay, and 14 others, inostly cruisers. off"Three King's "Point, about ten miles distant They were cruising about but did not signal the Tainglan, Captain Robe also saw a French man of war, about the same time, steaming from the Bay towards Sairon.

A wire from Tokion of 2nd inst., printed in

"When and where was this?" we queried. the Cablenews states .-Tokio, May 2.-It is reported here that. naval plan outlined by the war department to Esugaru the distance is 1,700 miles, and from ben pumped on the cargo twice daily the Baltic Squadron of Admiral Rojestvensky. posing that the squadron lingers in the neigh- lighters. It will be impossible to ascertain It is the opinion of the government that Japan has everything to lose in the event of a defeat and that the longer the Russian squadron remains in Eastern waters, without a base the easier it will be to handle when the time comes, Naval experts who are in close touch with the war department have expressed

the opinion that the proper strategy is to endeavour if possible to harry the squadron of Rojestvensky and to destroy with swift cruisers some of the enemy's ships under cover of fog or heavy weather. The opinion is expressed here that one of two courses wil be pursued by Rojestvenski. Either he wil atempt to escape north of the Philippines into. the Pacific and make his way thence by a circuitous route to Vladivostok or else to capture one of the ports on the southwest coast of Formosa, where there are several small barbours, and make this a base from which to operate. The national sentiment here is intense, both government and populace realizing that unless Rojestvenski is defeated all the military successes in Manchuria will be

Captain Hodgins, of the s.s. Haicking, which arrived in port this morning from Amoy, reports that at about 6.45 o'clock on the evening of the lifects. 4th inst.; when 18 miles N.E. of Amoy he sighted five vessels, which appeared to be battleships, but which he could not see clearly as it was dusk and the weather was hazy. These vessels had no lights, and were not steaming though it could not be seen whether they were at anchor or not.

The Bangkok Times of 25th ult. says:-The s.s. Promise which arrived in Bangkok from Hongkong to-day reports having sighted the Russian Fleet in Kamranh Jiny on Saturday morning. It is further stated that, the Russian vessel which was reported the other day as having entered Hongkong harbour was not a destroyer, but a torpedo-boat whose escort was, they preparing for mea?" "It would be presumably, waiting outside the islands,

DRITISH STRAMER STOPPED.

Captain Cameron, of the s.s. Angola, arrived to-day from Mororan, whence she left for this port on the 28th ulto. He reports that the ship was stopped by a Japanese cruiserin the Korean' Straits, Eastern Channel, and he was asked the nature of the cargo (coal) and destination (Hongkong). Upon being answered she appeared satisfied, and the Angola was allowed

Captain Rolfe, of the s.s. Yuensang, which arrived this afternoon from Manila; states that he saw nothing noteworthy on the trip over. On passing the northern point of the Island of Luzon, of the Philippine group, he saw the smoke of several vessels, which appeared to be in some of the small bays in that part, but could not make out if they were steaming, He thought they would probably be some of the vessels sent north by the United States. Government in the Philippines, to watch the movements of the fleet, and prevent any attempt at a breach of neutrality in those

SHIPS OFF HONKOHE DAY: "Captain Bainbridge, of the s.s. Charterhouse, which arrived from Singapore this morning, reports that on the night of the 3rd inst., just after leaving Singapore, he saw three large vessels, apparently battle-ships, steaming in a southerly direction. It was very dark at the time and he could not distinguish their nationality. On the 5th inst. at 5.30 p.m. when some seven miles off Lone or Tree Island as it is generally known, and which is situated midway between Kamrahn Bay and Honkohe Bay, he saw a two-funnel warship evidently at target practice." A little later the same evening the passed a two-funnel barque rigged ship ciuising off the entrance to Honkohe Bay. At the same time an ocean tramp, probably a collier was observed to steam out of the Bay and steer an easterly course.

WITH THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL IN KAMRAHN, BAY.

There arrived in harbour, late last evening a weather-stained steamer which had every appearance of having tramped the ocean for blocks the entrance to the dock. It is stated | many a long day. Her bull was thick with that the injuries suffered by the Bayan below rust, which had eaten into the plates, and the the water line are insignificant. This ship, it upper part of the ship was badly in need will be remembered, is a first-class armoured of paint ... She was the German steamer cruiser of 7,800 tons, laid down in 1899. Work | Neumwehlen which left Cardiff with coals early will be commenced on the other vessels on the in the year and subsequently put into Kamrahn 50 5th of May and will be completed, according to Bay where she met the ships of the Baltic Fleet present expectations, by August. Preparations, and after discharging her, cargo, came across for raising the Russian craiser. Varyag at to Hongkong, a But every dittle additional Chemulpo are said to have been completed, information was gleaned by a visit aboard, the and it is expected that the vessel will be floated, inflicers, being very reticent, concerning what at high tide on the 18th instant. It is impos- they saw or heard, but were certainly positive sible to say how many times correspondents; that the Fleet was ready to meet Admiral have reported the successful fipaling of this Togo whenever that great naval officer put in bank has experienced an unpleasant trip, since Osaka, 6th May.-A-Vienna telegram states an appearance. When the steamer left the leaving Barry on October 11th of last year. that it is believed in reliable quarters that hay early on the morning of the 5th inst, Capt. He had some four thousand tons of best steam | though Admiral Rozhdiesivensky has exchang-NAVIGATION IN THREATENED WATERS Fischer counted forty-five vessels in the neigh coal on board and had to endeavour, to run the ed telegrams with his home government several Glory, Ocean and Centurion; the cruisers The advance of the Bultic squadron has bourhood, of which about twenty were warships. blockade and hand his cargo safely in the times the situation has greatly changed since. Hogue, and Andromeds and a torpedo boat

parising between the crews or owners of foreign | Forstek, of Hamburg, crept into port flying the port steamed direct for Manila where further government does not appear to have issued any Acress, Recently, says, the Kobe Shimbun, mission than when the bombardment commenced and of the Norwegian steamer Viking and the transports at anchor and upon striving some frequently went abound of the Stam and con- prints the following. Osaka Shoten Kaisha. The steamer is under lifty miles farther up the Annam coast met ferred regarding the best measures to adopt, it It appears from letters received from the completion of which she will rejoin the fleet stated that he never left his ship throughout, tharter to the Osaka Shosen Kalsha to run be. other ships of the Baltic Squadron. The being ultimately decided that both steamers | South that there is quite a panic among Chi- which she left outside of Mirs Bay.

tween Japanese ports. Korea and the China chief officer told a representative of this should return. The skipper of the Austrian inche merchants owing to the near proximity coasts, ""The charterers decided to send the paper, soon after the ship steamed into port, ship apparently had not made up his mind de lot the Balticers, a result of which the native steamer to Kelung, Formosa, from Kobe on hat the Kussan vessels were ready for sea finitely on the subject at he steamed through import trade of Hainan island (Kiungchoufu) the ist instant, but the master refused to go to when he left, and from what he saw in Honkohe Formosa, on the ground that Formosa was not hay be should not lie at all surprised to learn

J.PANESE CHUISER SIGHTED. Captain Robson of the s.s. Maimun, from Swatow, reports that he saw a Japanese cruiser in Amoy on Friday, the 5th inst.

A HONGKONG CUNARD. When the Baltic Fleet was in the Malacca terers hold that Formosa ports are included in Straits Reutir's Agency in London was "Japanese ports" as mentioned in the charter: "Informed that any movements of the vessels of Tarive "It has been agreed to decide this differ. the British Chinese squadron from Hongkong ence by arbitration, concludes the Kabs Shim- had been made in the ordinary course, and have bun, and the Master of the steamer has appoint | nothing whatever to do with the appearance ed Mr. Eugene H. Gill, of Messrs. Browne & lof the Russian fleet.

till French ! policemen ! came to warm him off. the hold and this has since been added bourhood of Kamranh, as it seems to be now doing, until Nebogatoff's ships join it, it will Tsushima Strait, an eleven days' voyage to Tsugaru, and 13 days' voyage to Soya. From 2 to 3 days would bring it to the Pescadores.

FULL SPEED WITHOUT LIGHTS.

Reports of the movements of detached porlions of the Japanese fleet in Northern waters continue to be brought by incoming steamers. The Norwegian ship Dagny which entered port at half-past seven this morning reports that a few days after leaving Chefoo, when to the east of Formosa a small ship believing to be a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer was observed under full steam with all lights extinguished.

THE THIRD SQUADRON. Captain Davies, of the s.s. Ningchow, which left Bingapore on the 5th inst., and arrived in port at noon in-day, reports that according to signal the Third Baltic Squadron, consisting of four battleships and two cruisers and about seven colliers passed through Singapore at s a.m. on that day, On the voyage up he guished. saw nothing of either the Russian or Japanese

Capt. Sawyer, of the Hingsang from Wuhu, reports having passed two white painted cruisers off the Taichow group, but was unable to make out their nationality.

The Heathbank, from Amoy, passed battleship and a torpedo boat five miles of Swatow on Wednesday night.

THE SEARCH FOR CONTRABAND NORWEGIAN STEAMER STOPPED.

ACTIVITY AT MOH. That the Japanese naval authorities are keeping a sharp lookout for anything in the way of contraband is evidenced by the number of steamers which their cruisers are now Themis, in from Kabe early this morning, had rather an interesting experience the Goto Islands on Sunday last, and which seems! to have caused some delay to Capt. Thomassen's ship. Seen to-day, after a quiet, siesta, the akipper told his story to a representative of the Telegraph as follows:-We left Moji with a general cargo on the 6th inst, and on the day following when off the The ship chased me for a long time and when I a war-vessel; if we could only believe that built, who were the owners and who the timecharterers. They were most inquisitive and laccess of life and energy to the Elect, but from Japan, and after thinking the matter over signals the men went off to the cruiser and I was interest you to know that great activity prevails | chilling response "Can't hear a word you say, carried out daily. During these operations the connection, and it has all to be ships, are detained outside of the harbour. I gone over again, with precisely the same rethat the Japanese fleet was divided into three I admits hearing guns booming in the early squadrons that in charge of Admiral Togo being at the Pescadores, another with Kamimura asleep; in journalistic language, "they display in the Korean Straits, and the third in Tsugaru Straits at the north off Japan. THE "HEATHBANK'S" STORY.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL TRIP.

CARGO AFIRE.

the Hakodate Straits and was there captured by has almost become paralysed. There also a the Japanese. The Neathbank left the region report that the provincial authorities think the of the 'lee and snow and proceeded to Ampy the Russian fleet, confident that the Chinese

OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

upon three months the monotomy aboard was dience, however, to instructions from the Wai suddenly-broken by an plarm of fire being wuput the Viceroys and Governors of Kwang raised at five o'clock of the evening of the 2nd tung, Fuklen, and Cheklang provinces have inst. The third engineer was on deck at ordered the military authorities along the sea this time and saw smoke issuing from hatches' coast to keep a good look but on the Balticer of the No. r hold. All hands turned out hand to prevent them, if possible, from violating and every hole and corner was battened down. in an endeavour to suffocate the fire; mean-While steam was got up in the donkey boiler, the steam hose was fastened up and passed Speculating on Admiral Rojestvensky's through a small hole cut in the cover of one of movements, the Japan Mall temarks that it | the ventilators and every effort made to drive may be reasonably assumed that the Russian | the all out of the hold. "Shortly after it seemed Commander will not take his final step-what- as though the fire had been overcome, but at ever that may be-until Nebogatoff joins him, midnight there was suddenly a loud explosion which means that another week of uncertainty | which threw the hatches into the air and set must be anticipated. The Nicht Nicht Shim- | fire to the tarpauling Asmatters looked serious bun thinks that the Russian Admiral will not it was deemed prudent to call for assistance. hesitate to abuse French neutrality if he finds | Rockets were sent up and it was not long it convenient to do so. Northward of Kam- | before the crew of the German cruiser. moh on the Indo Chinese coast there are nu- Thelis went alongside and rendered valumerous excellent anchorage, as Natrang, Binkad able aid so that by six o'clock the morning. Honko and so forth, at each of which Rolestven- following the fire was well under control, sky might put in for one or two days, waiting. There, were, then some nine feet of water in and sickness are most prevalent. As regards Thus it would be very possible to pass to days lowing to the fire having broken out several or, an fortnight without any inconvenience, times since. In fact, as the ship lay in the Erom Kamranh Bay to Tsushima Strait, the harbour to-day it was seen that the coal, which distance is 1,700 miles, which could be easily had been strewn, over the deck, forehead, is available, as has been done here before, in Admiral Togo has decided, in pursuance of the accomplished in 70 hours. From Kamranh to was still smoking and water has now to avoid if possible a general engagement with Kamranh to Soya is 3,200 miles. Thus, sup- until the cargo has been discharged into whether the ship has sustained any damage or not, but this should not be long in being have thereafter a 7 days' voyage to reach the made known as it is intended to work day and night at the job.

Captain Jenkins, of the British steamer Derwent, which arrived to-day from Saigon, reports that when leaving that port on the 9th inst, there were three Russian transports there loading coal-for Odessa, according to report. There was also the hospital ship Kostboma in port. On the 10th inst., when off the Three Kings at 5 p.m. he sighted about 17 warships with a number of transports. The former were about to to 12 miles off the coast, while the latter, with another hospital ship, were in Kua Be Pass.

The captain of the Shaoshing, which has just arrived from the north, states that a rumour was being circulated in Swatow to the effect that a telegram had been received from Amoy reporting that on the night of 7th inst. five men-of-war were seen passing Amoy in a northerly direction at full speed and without light. Their nationality could not be distin-

FIRING NEAR HONGKONG.

A SUCCESSION OF NIGHT ALARMS.

While we are "in the midst of alarms" it is but natural that people should start from their beds and listen intently when the sound of a gun, is heard booming somewhere in the vicinity of Hongkong. For two or three mornings, after the witching "oor o' twal," respectable residents who had passed their beauty sleep and were about to turn over for a second spell, were amazed to hear the sonorous boom of cannon rolling in waves over the water. Most people being under the impression that supply is to be controlled by means of rider they were awakening from a dream, refrained from talking about it next day, fearing that ridicula which comes to the "bunder " nowndays. But about four o'clock this morning. the unmistakeable roar of cannon was heard. apparently not many miles from Hongkong. Of course it may be argued that thunder has much the same sound as that of a big gun fired along Connaught Road West and Connaught some miles off-but in these days of Battie | Road Central to the intersection of the fatter Fleets which refuse to leave the hospitable with Rumsey Street; thence along Rumsey shores of Hainan, and Annam, and Togo squadrons . which never appear, and are only heard of as flitting phantoms of the night, to say nothing of mysterious movements in the I British fleet and a lively imagination over all, no one will for a moment accept such a tame Goto Islands, saw a cruiser in the distance. solution of the story. It was a gun, fired by she overhauled me I saw she was flying the was the belligerents in action the tale could Japanese flag. They signalled me to stop be made quite dramatic, but that would be immediately and, of course, I slackened stretching the long bow just a trifle too far. down "chop chop." . A boat was then Still here we have some salient facts to go lowered from the warship and was boarded by upon; for several mornings during the past an officer and two men one of whom carried a week, at I a.m. to be exact, the sound of firing megaphone and another a couple of flags for has been heard; this morning guns were signalling purposes. They rowed across to pounding away, at 4 a.m. It may be said that my ship and overhauled the papers and chart, the active and vigilant Vice-Admiral Sir Geasked me where I was from, whither I was rard Noel is playing at night manceuvres in bound, what cargo I had, where the ship was | real carnest. It is true that since H is Excellency came to this station there has been an I wondered what would be their next is doubtful whether Kleet managuvres which district :- Nos.115-205 odd numbers (inclusive) question. Among my cargo I had some would involve heavy firing exercises would four hundred boxes of sundries and those be carried out at this time, with no one knows packages seemed to puzzle them. They cou'd how many Fleets in the vicinity of Hongkong. not make them out at all and wanted to have a And if explanations are desired from head "look see" at them, if possible. Of course, I quarters they are always evaded; or rather was unable to say exactly in what part of the ["passed on." Ask the Naval Yard and they ship they were and so could not oblige say" Try the Commodore's office." Ask that bers (inclusive), Sutherland Street. them. Most of the cargo comprised matches | vague individual and somebody there says "try the Tamor," Then there is the usual for some time the Japanese officer signalled I fight with the telephone girl, who cannot make to his ship for instructions. After a out your persistent cadences on the telephone lengthy delay occupied in the exchange of exchange, and after temporising with her and exhausting your stock of compliments; you man- out for a cruise, allowed to proceed. The cruiser in question | age to get switched on to the Tamar. You was evidently a converted merchant ship and | hear "a rushing mighty wind" over the wire carried about four guns. She was painted and at last a wee still voice says "Are you like a manio war and might easily have been there?" You shout "Yes " and proceed with mistaken for such. She followed me up till dark a long list of requirements, why this happened. and then I lost sight of her. It will perhaps why that happened, and so on. Then comes the in the forts at Moji where gun practice is being and to crown all the telephone girl cuts off While in Japan I heard a report to the effect. sult. The fact is nobody in official quarters hours of the morning. They were all too fast

the fight between Togo and the Balticers? Vladivostok. From Barry he made for Durban miral is not only hampered by his own uncerty proceeded through the Lyemum Pass to Mira Nothing, else was seen on the voyage

the utmost reticence." But still there is a

haunting suspicion that those guns were

"going." It would be extremely hard lines if

all the fine theories which have been built up

about mat-shed hospitals or was it grandstands

to accommodate spectators who wished to view;

A SCARE IN THE SOUTH.

where she arrived on the 11th February last. will be too weak to oppose them; will probably take possession of Sanmun Bay, which has a After lying in the northern harbour for close good harbour and plenty of water. In obe Chinese neutrality. We understand, that ex straordinary precautions are being taken by the Yangize officials, to guard Chinese neutrality.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

With regard to whe story regarding th Marshed hospital for wounded beligerents," appearing in our contemporaries, we learn on the highest authority that the report is absolutely devoid of foundation. The scheme for a emergency hospital was under consideration during the regime of Sir Henry Blake, and has been form Inted by reason of the annually increasing want of hospital accommodation in this Colony in the hot months, men disease to the belligerents, we have authority for stating that should any of their wounded seek an asylum with "us, the use of our hospitals will be extended to them, whenever accommodation the case of the men from Chemuloo, but not necessarily in any particular hospital.

> RUSSIAN WAR VESSELS IN CHINA PORTS.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY AT WASHINGTON.

The Kokumin, publishes the following dispatch from Washington, dated April 29th :-Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washingtou, has made a representation to the U.S. Government in regard to the Russian cruiser Askold, now lying at Woosung, in which he urges the United States to assist China to maintain her neutrality. President Roosevelt is considering the measures to be taken in compliance with the representation of the lapanese Minister.

Count Cassini, Russian Minister at Washington, has protested in regard to the action of neutral Powers in watching the course of the Second Baltic Squadron and reporting their every movement. The U.S. Government, says the dispatch, has taken notice of the complaint of Count Cassini.

The German Ambassador, at Washington has depatched a felegram to his Government, stating that the japanese Minister at Washing. ton believes that Germany will send a warship to Shanghai

The U.S.A. Minister at Peking has been instructed by his Government to advise the A Chinese Government to enforce its powers of neutrality in regard to the Russian war-vessely which have been dismantled by the Chinese authorities.

THE RIDER MAIN SYSTEM. DISTRICT NO. 3.

It has been resolved by H.E. the Governo in Council that the district described below be defined as a district within which the water mains and that the said district be known as "Rider Main District No. 3." This district is bounded as follows: By a line commencing at the intersection of Des Vœux Road West and Sutherland Street; thence proceeding east. wards along Des Vœux Road West to its intersection with Connaught Road West; thence for use on the river Nile. I Street to its intersection with Des Voux Road Central: thence along Des Voux Road Cent al n its, intersection with Wing Lok Street theace along Wing Lok Street to its intersection with Wing Sing Street; thence along Wing Sing Street to its intersection with Oueen's Road Central; thence along Queen's Road Central to its intersection with Gough Street Steps ; thence alony Gough Street Steps to its intersection with Circular Pathway; thence along Circular Pathway to its intersection with Ladder Street ; thence along Ladder Street to its intersection with Hollywood Road; thence along Hollywood Road to its intersection with Queen's Fond, West; thence along Queen's Road West to its intersection with Sutherland Street; and thence along Sutherland Street to its point of commencement. The line follows in all cases the centre line of the thoroughfares specified above. The following tenements shall nlso be deemed to be included within this Des Vonx Road West. No. 17 Wing Lok Street. No. 187, Queen's Road Central, Nos. 178-244 ...even numbers, (inclusive), Oueen's Road Central, Nos. 24-12 (inclusive), Circular Pathway. Nos 102-148 even numbers (inclusive) Queen's Road West, and Nos. 2-14 even num

NAVAL NOTES.

The surveying ship Waterwitch has wone

The British second-class cruiser dstrees and the river gunboats. Snipe and Kinsh's have enered the Poyang Lake.

Four stokers from H.M.S. Ocean were charge. ed before Mr. G. N. Orne at the Magistracy this morning, with assaulting Indian Police Constable No. 523, at Bay View, yesterday afternoon. They were each fined \$5. One of them was further charged with damaging a public ricksha and was ordered to pay \$3 to floating mines at sea. An investigation has the puller as compensation.

the other from H:MS. Bonaventure, got into exaggerated. The notice says that "although trouble last night through the curious desire of, mines do exist it is probable; that what are one of them, which took the form of an attempt. taken for mines are in many cases only floating to kiss Chinese constable 321, Loung Yim. | casks, logs of wood, etc." should be shattered, like the beautiful tale. Meeting the man in the street, the stoker put his arm round his neck, and attempted to kiss him. The lukong, pushed the seaman away, which arrived this afternoon from Shanghai, whereupon the men assalted him. They were arrested, and when sent up to interview miles South of Breaker. Point, he saw a light Capt. Müller of the London steamer Heath. ADMIRAL ROZHDIESTVENSKY'S. PERPLEXITY. Mr. Hareland this morning at the Magistracy. they were each ordered to pay a fine of \$3.

last night from Mirs Bay, to take in coal and it is allowed to remain, as a souvenir of have some minor fitting work done here, upon his vessel's "baptism of fire." The captain

12th inst. The French gunboat Decides arrived from Kwongchowwan at 7.20 a.m. to-day.

The torpedo flotilla is avidently in touch with the fleet outside as destroyers are frequently leaving port via the Lyemun Passi

Commandant Dismukes in command of the United States river nun-boat Callag, which has been stationed on the West River since the commencement of the Canton-Hankow Railway, left Canton per the s.s. Charles Hardouse on Saturday last on his way to Cavito to take command, on promotion, of a first class cruiser t that station. A large number of friends gathered on Shamion to see him off, and he was heartily cheered as the s.s. Charles Hardouin steamed passed his old command lying in the stream.

U.S. BATTLESHIP "OHIO." Cavite, May 8 .- The battleship Ohlo, Capthin Leavitt C. Logan commanding, arrived at Cavite yesterday aftercoon about 3 p.m. after a trip of over a month from the States. Stops were made en route at Honolulu and Guam and though it was known for some time to the naval officials here that the Ohio had been assigned to this station, and in fact was en route, the first official information of the actual coming of the big ship was from Guam, when she arrived at the latter place, "The coming of the Ohio is a big addition to the United States Asiatic fleet, and Americans in this part of the globe can well feel proud of the ship that bears the name of the Buckeye States. The Oklo is classed in the navy as a battleship of the first class. Her keel was laid in 1899 and she is of 12,5 o tons displacement; and horse-power of 16,000. - Cabienews,

The French gunbont Decides, has been coalme this afternoon.

The Alucrity and a destroyer left port this morning, and at this p.m. were followed by the second class cruiser Bonaventure, which steamed slowly out through the Lyemun, towing what appeared to be four small lighters or

> NEW DEPOT SHIP FUR HONGKONG.

Among the arrivals of naval ships this morning was H.M.S. Weela which was commissioned at Portsmouth early in March by Captain E. F. B. Charlton, for service as a torpedo-depôt and repair ship on the China Station. She was recently re-fitted throughout, and her workshops brought up to date. The Hecla formerly discharged a similar duty on the Mediteranean Station, and was in the bombardment of Alexandria on July 11th, 1882. She will be stationed permanently at Hongkong.

> DEPARTURE OF THE " DUFFERIN!

By the transport Dufferin, which sailed for Bombay on toth inst., the following details left for India :- Lieut, C. H. R. Chesney, R.B., Of the H. K. S. B. R. G. A. Lieut. A. J. Sutor, en route to Malia for duty, I native officer and seven rank and file (recruiting party) par native officer and 60 mank, and file on furlough is and two rank and file for discharge. Six rank and file, of the 1 10th Mahratta Light Infantry were invalided; 3 mak and file of the 93rd Hurmahs proceeded on special-leave; and 3 rank and file of the 119th Infantry on discharge.

SHIPPING JEISAM.

The Hamburg-America line has decided to construct six river steamers of light drought

It is notified in the Garette that ships conveying. Chinese passengers, under the provisions of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1889, will not be allowed to carry them on the upper weather deck, between the 1st of June and 15th of October inclusive.

Mr. T. R. Nicol, second officer of the British steamer Taming, was found guilty in the court of first instance at Manifa the other day, of interfering with a customs official in the performance of his duties and of striking guard F. Huenaventura, and sentenced to be imprisoned for three hours and to pay a fine of too dollars gold, Mr. Nicol's attorney gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court and bond was fixed at \$200. When the Taming sailed for Cebu Mr. Nicol did not go with her as, says the Cablenews, the captain refused to assume the responsibility, of taking him away from Manila while under bail awaiting the decision of the court in his case.

The steamer Matsumaye Maru, with 15,000 cases of kerosene oil ex Nierella on board, was totally burnt in the Inland Sea on the 24th nit. The steamer: Planet Venus, 2,820 tons net,

from London to Javan with general cargo, is

stranded in the Gulf of Suezicand washdischarging to lighten. Mr. Robert L. Pinkerton, of Glasgowa the third engineer of the steamer Charterhouse, which has just arrived from Singapore, rdied aboard his ship of general debility on Satur-

day and was buried at sea yesterday morning. The C. M. S. Kungping reports: On the outward trip, whilst, 23 miles from Howki Island, N. 66, W., sighted a large spiked mine; by firing at it with rifles, succeeded in exploding it. Through the violence of the explosion, several fragments fell upon the deck.

A notification signed by Sir Pelham Warren, H.M.'s Consul General, has been issued in reference to the frequent reports concerning that the conclusion is formed that the reports Two slokers, one from H.M.S. Hogue, and concerning, the danger have been greatly

Captain F. Johannessen, of the s.s. Brand. states, that about to p.m. yesterday, about 30 straight ahead, and when he came up to within two miles of it, it shot out and made off at full speed in a S.S.E. direction, but after going about two miles it again stopped and remained stationary, so, long as the Brand could see it. It was surmised that this was the light of a Japanese scout which did not wish to be seen. down b. Captain Johannessen to-day started to a representative of the Hongkong - Shortly after three, o'clock, this afternoon. Telegraph, that , he'n was, in Port Arthur position, but suffered no damage, though many fragments of shells fell on his deck, one piece H.M.S. Bonaventura returned to harbour striking his mast and imbedding itself therein. but used to watch the operations from his deck, under a position of shelter from flying fragments of shell, and saw reveral of the bonts sunk. The captain had then been running between Port Arthur and Japanese coast ports, until besieged at the former part, which, he said, resulted in exciting times, especially for

THE "WENCHOW" AND THE WHALE.

The China 'avigation Co.'s steamer Wenchow, Cantain Puckett, while on a voyage from Shanghai to Chelon, met with an adventure which is almost unique in the annals of shipping. She left Shanghai on the 20th of April and arrived at the N. E. Promontory at 9.18 a.m. on the 23rd. Alceste Island was passed at 9.10 a.m., distance off, one mile, and twenty minutes later the Captain and chief officer, who were on the bridge, keeping an eye open for mines, discerned a blick object two points on the port bow, which on examination proved to be a whale blowing. While watching it, it sounded and a minute after struck the Wenchow on the port bow under water, shaking her from to stem to stern. It then passed under the bottom of the ship, causing her to quiver all over, and got foul of the propeller, almost bringing the engines up standing for two or three revolutions, as the iblades slashed into the huge mass. Clear of the ship it reared its enormous head out of the water for fully go feet, spouting blood and colouring the sea all Down it dived, lashing the sea into red foam with its tail. Then up again and over, showing the fearful gashes on its side. Down and up it rolled and tumbled in its death throes, each succeeding movement getting weaker than the last. The last those on the Wenchow saw of the whale it was lying quivering on the on board to be over 100 feet long .- N. C. D.

from Calculta, via Singapore, reports that on May 4th off Anambas Islands, he sighted one Italian warship, accompanied by a three-masted transport.

It is not often that three large German liners are alongside the Kowloun whatves at one time. Such was the case to-day when the Pring Sigismund, the Preussen and the Rayern were lying there.

The Yokosaka Prize Court declared the fol lowing steamers to be confiscated on the 88th ult, despite the petit one of Mr. Voyama, barrister of Yokohama: -The British steamer M. S. Dellar, the Austrian steamers Burma and Stam; and the British steamer Wyefield.

Vessels arriving from the North report foggy weather continuously from Japan to the outside of the harbour; and consequently nothing was seen on the way down. Neither the German mail s.s. Preusors nor the R. I. M. S. Dufferin had anything but " log " to report.

A Tokin wire of the 3rd inst., to the Shanghat Mercury, way : In the Gulfs of Pechili and Liantung there are many mechanical mines floating and the season of dense for having begun the navigation there has become very dangerous, not only at night but even in daytime. Therefore the Japanese Government has issued an order to suspend a trigation to Yinkow (Newchwang) from Jhpan temporarily.

THE FLOATING MINE DANGER.

Official explanation and denials notwithstanding there still appear to be a good many genuine floating mines in the northern seas. The destruction of two was reported yesterday, says the N. C. D. News of 4th inst.

that on the 2nd inst, a mine was sighted in | Maru. In addition to these, Japan, of course, Lat. 30° 45' N., Lon., 122" 30' E. It was pro- lost the 17 vessels sunk by themselves at the hably the mine seen by the C. N. S. Paoling on the 25th of April, having diffied the distance | of thirteen miles southward during the inter- losses, Japan's energy has resulted in the acvening week. The l'ushun circled round the quisition by purchase abroad of 53 new mine at a distance of 200 vaids, and shots were steamers and the building of five others-in fired at it. Geveral but the body of the mine, all, 144,258 tons-so that during the war period but it refused to explode. The captain then her merchant navy shows a net increase of closed in to about 100 by ids distance. The first shot at the reduced range hit the body of the mine; the second hit the centre spike, causing it to explode instantly, throwing a volume of water and smoke 150 feet in the air, There is no danger to a ship from an explosion at this distance, and if those on board are protected from falling pieces by sufficient overhead cover it is quite safe to approach to that

The C. M. S. Heinchi (Capt. Whitelaw), from Tientsin, reports that at 11 a.m. on the 1st inst. a floating mine was sighted ahead is Lat 33°48' N., Long. 122° 35' E. The engines were stopped, but after an hour's sharp firing with Winchester rifles, the captain and afficers had failed to explode the mine. As it lay in the direct course of shipping between Shaweishan and the N. E. Promontory, the captain thought it advisable, if possible, to tow the mine to Woosung and hand it over to one of the men-of-war to explode. A hoat was lowered in charge of the chief officer, Mr. P. A. Miller. Mr. Ralph McCord, one of the passengers, volunteered to accompany the chief officer, in order to get some snap shots. On arriving at close quarters it was seen that the mine was spiked and bottom up. A rope was made fast by Mr. Miller to a chain attached to the mine, and this was taken back to the steamer, where a wire tops was also secured to It. Capt. Whitelaw proceeded at first slow ahead, but afterwards at full speed. After the mine had been towed for about two hours it suddenly exploded with a terrific report.

B. I. S. N. CO.'S TURBINE STEAMERS.

The Lunka, Linga, and Lhassa class of turbine steamer which the British India Steam Navigation Company is now putting into service brings Indian coasting mail services well up to date. The somewhat cramped dimensions of this new class of ship is said to be dictated in part by the configuration of a certain berth thoroughly congratulated on their enterprise in find their new ships heavy on the coals, if not only replied with worse language. On the 6th | clover. His cargo will aid the Baltic fleet and regular fire esters. As far as we can learn, I inst. he told defendant to move some timber in they do 16 knots quite comfortably and can | the tween decks, which he did in a most do, or at least upon trials trips have done, to at slovenly manner. He was in a state of hulls, and indeed are quite a credit to all concerned, and their motion in a moderate filthy language, told witness he could do what seaway is said to be very notably easier than that of 12-knot vessels of their size with either single or twin screws. How long-in locomotive parlance-they will keep out of the shops is a point of much interest at present on the kness of the gods. It is clear they can't well strain themselves by racing unless they first turn bottom; up .- Indian Engineering.

NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION.

Before the Hon, Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Harbour Master, an inquiry | Andrew Forsyth said he was chief engineer midshipman, stated that on the 4th inst, man was drunk. The usual state of the defendat about noon, he was in charge of the ant was absolutely testotal,

ship's picket boat steaming towards Murray Pier, when he observed the steam launch Gretchen on his port bow, near the Naval Vard extension, steaming across the course of the picket-boat, on a course parallel to the shore. When about too yards from the picketboat the Gretchen sounded two blasts on her whistle, as if she was altering her course to nort; but she did not do so. She continued on her course full speed, and had it not been that vitness cased the speed of the picket-boat and norted his helm there would have been a setinus collision. As it was the boats passed within a few feet of one another. - Kwok Fat. master of the Gretchen, said he did not seefthe picket-boat until he was close to her, and demonstrated the position of the two boats with models, showing that the vessel was clearly on his starboard how, and that he did not give way as he should have done, by the rule of the road.-His certificate was suspended for six

THE S.A. THEATHBURN.

The telegram printed in one of our morning contemporaries to the effect that the s.s. Heathburn has left Amoy for Hongkong will be of interest to those who have watched the complications which have arisen in the Heath Line in connection with blockade run ning. As we pointed out in our columns a fortnight or so ago certain steamers of this line have been fixed out nominally to Manila. Shanghai, and Amov, the ultimate port really being Vladivostok, and apparently the owners run the war risk themselves ; at any rate, that risk is not insured against. These steamers being heavily mortgaged, the mortgagees soize surface of the water. It was judged by those not only them, but the rest of the fleet; and, in the case of the steamers bound for Vladivostok, have topped them, and are giving the merchants at home notice that one cargo will be Captain Buller, of the British s.s. Kunsang, landed at Colombo, from the steamer (Heatherwig) which recently arrived at that port; another being at Manila; and the third at Amoy, the nominal destination.

SHIPPING PREIGHT WAR. The attack by the Hansa Line on the British India and Peninsular and Oriental Companies has led to a freight war involving other British lines. It is stated that cargoes for Calcutta are now being accepted at five shillings per ton from England and 7s. 6d. from Antwern. struggle originated with the Hansa's circular granting bonuses to shippers undertaking to wood. There was nothing to justify a convicboycott rivals.

VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

JAPAN STRONGER IN TONNAGE. An official list, so far as details are yet recorded, of the ships, other than war vessels, demoyed during the war has just been received from Cokyo, the latest mercantile "casualty included being the British ship Oakley, taken by the Japanese on January 18 last. During 1904, Russia lost to Japan 13 vessels in chiefly during the early part of the year, th Mikden, being captured on February 6 and the Talia, the last in the list, on April 13. In addition to these, Japan captured and confiscated three British ships, the Veteran, Nigretia and King Arthur, I rance losing the George and Germany the Fuhping. In all, 5 steamships, including the British Heiping and Usishan, were taken by Japan and released during the year 1;04, while the Nadegita and Bobrick, sailing ships, were captured.

Russia's success on the sea during that year included the sinking of three Nippon Yusen Kaisha vessels, of 6,000, 4,000, and 3,000 tons respectively, and the Najano ura-Maru, Liooo tons, owned privately, four other craft of The C. M. S. Puthun (Captain Pratt) reports | small tonnage, and the privately owned Seisho entrance to Port Arthur, the total of which given as 35,208 tons. Notwithstanding these 76,518 tons.

AN INDIFFERENT OFFICER.

This morning William Flemming, chief officer of the s.s. Kensington, was placed before Mr. Hazeland, charged with neglect of duty on board the ship in the waters of this Harbour on the 8th inst.

Mr. John Hays appeared for the prosecution, the defendant being unrepresented.

In stating the case, Mr. Hays said that the defendant was frequently badly drunk on board and neglected his duty. The vessel was about to proceed on a long voyage to Mexico with Chinese passengers, and it was imperatively necessary that the officers should keep sober. His Worship remarked that the defendant was not charged with being drunk but simply with neglect of duty.-Mr. Hays replied that getting drunk was itself a neglect of duty; - His Worship said if a man was drunk he could not attend to his work. Mr. Hays: That is " neglect." Defendant said he did his duty all the time as usual.

To the Court-It was a matter of indifference to him if he was discharged from the ship or not. He had been 13 years in the Company, but now his health was not good, as he had

swollen feet and legs. His Worship asked it there was no way of setthing the case out of Court, or whether the Harbour Master could not deal with it.-Mr. Hays said it could not be settled, and they had seen the Harbour Master and he could not discharge

the man. His Worship said the case must go on, Robert Dower, master, said that the defendant was chief officer. He remembered that at this port on the 19th of February defendant was very drunk and witness was called from his bed at midnight, and a communication was made to him by the steward, and he went to a Chinese cook's room and saw the chief officer sitting there and beating the deck with a big stick. When told to go to his room he used most filthy and abusive language, and in the Bombay Docks. The owners are to be | witness called the chief engineer to witness the man's conduct. The next day witness asked this departure. They are likely, we fear, to | defendant to apologize for his conduct, but he a pinch. They have very prettily modelled drunkenness. He entered the saloon and banged his certificate on the table and, using he liked with it, ! Witness left the saloon and went to the charl-room. Next day when the shipping master went on board to sign on the crew, defendant throw his certificate down on the chart-room table and told him to send it to the Board of Trade, as he had no use for it. He was remonstrated with, and left, taking the certificate with him. and Dr. Grone was sent for, and he stated that defendant was suffering from dropsy. Witness never on any occasion blackguarded defendant.

was held this morning at the Harbour Office. of the s.s. Kensington. On the 8th inst, he saw into the circumstances connected with the the defendant. He was a little out of the charge of negligent navigation preferred by usual, but he could not say he was drunk. He Captain R. N. Ommanney, commander of heard the Captain read an entry in the log H.M.S. Andromeda, against the master of the book, to the effect that the defendant was steam launch Gretchen, Kwok Fat, certi- drunk. When he signed that entry he only ficate No 920, in the waters of this thought he was signing as witness to the Colony, on the 4th inst :- Mr. L. West, | master's signature and not as signing that the

s.s. Kensington, said that on the 8th inst., de- hai Tug and Lighter Co., L.1. According to fendant was a little under the influence of liquor. In witness's opinion he was in a fit state to go on with his work; he gave him orders altight. When in port witness got his orders usually from the officer.

The case was adjourned for the attendance of Dr. Grone.

After a short adjournment. irst, about noon; he was on board the a.s. Kensington, and examined the defendant at the request of the captain. He found him to be His heart was weak, but not diseased. Such a state of health could easily be brought on by | and her contract speed is to be 114 knots. excessive drinking, and thinking that he directed his questions along those lines, and was told that he had had no drink for three days: that he usually drank gin for his health's sake. He was not then in a fit state to work, and witness gave him a certificate to that effect. but did not say anything about his drinking as he did not want to do the man any harm.

A. Guterres, shipping master, testified to the conduct of the chief officer in the chart room on Monday, the 8th inst, and gave evidence corroborating that given by the captain, added that defendant was very much excited, but witness could not say if it was the influence of liquor or not.

His Worship said the man was not fit to to sea and that it might be as well for him be discharged .- Defendant said he was willing

to tale his discharge and go at once to England. Captain Dower said he could only consent to discharge him if he undertook to go home at once, but suggested that as he would have doctor on board it would be better for the man to go home on the ship, but not as an officer .-Defendant said he would go home at once if the owners would pay his passage.-Captain Dower said they would not do that.-Defendant then said he had done his duty on the 8th as he had done it for the past 13 years .-- Mr. Hays said that the captain had no vindictive feelings against the defendant, and was acting under the instructions of the owners, and that if His Worship would convict then the shipping master could send him home us a distressed British seaman, and so he would relieve Capt. Dower of all further responsibility. His Worship said the defendant was charged with neglect of duty, but the one solitary point brought before the Court was the carcless handling of some tion, and defendant must be discharged.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has ordered two steamers of 7,500 tons each to be built in England. They are intended for the North China

A telegram has been received in Osaka stating that the British steamer Ellaner, on her 15th inst. near Tokoro, in the Hokkaido. The vessel is making water and in a critical position. | no damage done.

The Norwegian steamer Nordbol which left Saigon on the 16th ultimo with 50,000 bags of rice, and was supposed to have been captured by the Baltic fleet, arrived at Yokohama on 29th ult. On a former voyage this steamer visite | Vladivostok and on her return was stopped by a Japanese warship, but was allowed to tificate is suspended for two months. proceed on her voyage to Saigon.

12th inst. The following telegram, from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, has been received by the Colonial Secretary :- "Hongkong has been declared an infected area. Inform shipping firms."

A disastrous marine accident occurred in the Philippines on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, when the steamer Adelante collided with the Antonio Macleod en route from Manila to Legaspi, off the southern point of the island Burias, with the result that Ithe former vesse went to the bottom. Her crew and passengers, 38 in number, were saved by the Anionio Macleod, which arrived at Manila on the 8th

S.S. ""PHARSALIA."

The steamer Pharsalla, which had been successfully floated by Captain Garry, is again | Customs, A. E. Blanco, J. Rodger, J. Macwrecked near the place where she went as donald; J. W. Lambert, W. Wilson, F. Simground on March 1, a victim of the typhoon | cock, A. Turner, L. Plummer, Captain F. Godwhich swept the straits of San Bernardino. Captain Garry who returned to Manila on the | Douglas, and representatives of the Press. 6th was to leave at once to raise the coast guard cutter Rover and afterwards the Masbate.

S.S. "CARLIBLE,"

We take the following from the Cablenews of oth inst. :-A fortune in a single voyage! This is the leward that comes to Captain Simpson, the daring skipper of the British steamship . Carliste. He gets \$50,000 for putting his cargo of deadly explosives aboard vessels of the Baltic fleet. After months of uncertainty, narrow escape from shipwreck, and the perils of flood and war, the Carlisle is now safely with the Baltic fleet. A cable from Cape St. James, off Saigon was received in Manila yesterday telling of the arrival of the Carlisle off there. The cable came to the closest friend of Captain Simpson here. It tells merely that, he has reached his haven all right, and that the days of anxiety and danger are past. The Carlisle left here about a fortnight ago. She had been here many weeks. Originally she started from Vladivostock bound for Port Arthur long before the winter set in. She carried a valuable cargo of dynamite, powder and shells, all for the Russian navy. She tried to get into Port Arthur, but lost her rudder and drifted for 8; days at the mercy of the wind and waves. She finally arrived in San Miguel bay in this island and was later towed here and repaired. The Japanese Government learned of her mission and an apparent effort was made by some hotheads to blow her up in Manila harbour. Then she was guarded night and day by armed men. Japanese cruisers dodged around this island for weeks to intercept her. But the captain was acting under orders and did not leave Manila until informed by the Russian Government that the coast was clear. Now he is in

CANTON RIVER BARRIERS.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The steam dredger Canton River will commence work at the Taishek Barrier on or about Sunday next, the operations being started at a position 400 feet to the south of the present beacons. Capt. Barris and Mr. J. W. Mc-Gregor have been detached from the revenue cruiser Felhoo to especially supervise the removal of the artificial obstructions which, it Witness logged defendant; who said he was ill, I is believed, will take at least another eighteen months. Tons of stone and granite have been raised from the Taishek barrier with much appreciable difference. Two European divers are employed in the work, and a montrefficient staff is engaged, with headquarters at Wham-Nothing in the Front Reach has so far

> LAUNCH AT SHANGHAL An interesting ceremony took place at the International Dock, Shanghai, on Monday, the occasion being the launching of the Alexandra. the new passenger tender and tow-boat in course

Alexander Soutar, the second officer of the Boyd and Co., Ld., to the order of the Shapgthe N. C. D. News, the Alexandra will be the largest and best appointed tender on the river-She is 150 feet in length over all, 143 ft: 6 in. in length between perpendiculars; moulded breadth, 26 ft., and moulded depth, 12 ft. 6 in. She is fitted with commound, surface-condensing engines, with cylinders 18 in, and 36 in. diameter respectively, by 27-in. stroke, and is Dr. Fredrich Gröne stated that on the 9th supplied with steam from cylindrical, returntube boilers, constructed for a working pressure of 130 lbs. per square inch. The boilers are fitted with three Morrison's patent suspensuffering from dropsy, and slight paralysis. sion furnaces. The Alexandra will be fitted with steam stearing gear and a steam windlass.

> COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

to-day, before Mr. Basil Taylor, Assistant Har- are many water-ways where launches and bour Master, into the circumstances connected junks cannot go, but where these shallowwith the collision between the steam launches | draft motors can run with ease and speed Asnes and the Tommy Atkins, in the waters and thus have the same effect in openof the Colony on the 4th inst. Albrecht Der- ing up the hinterland as railways, blinger, assistant to Messrs. Blackhead and | they are expected easily to accomplish trips Company, said! I was on board the steam of 500 miles, merely replenishing their of launch Aenne on the 4th inst., at 9 a.m., going | tanks as found necessary, which can be done from the s.s. M. Jebsen, anchored in the wes- anywhere and everywhere, at a minimum o terly fairway, to the s.s. Quinta, anchored to expenditure. One curious feature about these the eastword of the former, both ships swing- motors is that while their draft is 14 to ing bows to -astward. We shoved off from the Inches their propollers are three feet in diastarboard side of the M. Jebsen, and when meter, but having hollow sterns they are enabreast of the bows of that ship, I saw the abled to pump up water so that the propellor Tommy Atkins approaching on the part bow revolves really in water drawn above the sur at full speed. My coxswain put the engines face of that over which the motor travels. full speed astern, and the Tommy Atkins star- | concerned are most sanguine that this new boarded her helm. (Wilness here illustrated the position with models.). The result was that our port bow and the Tommy Atkins' stern came into collision. This occurred about two and a half to three boat lengths from the bow of the Mr. Jebsen. My launch's stern was damaged, and she had to be docked. No whistle was blown.

Leung Kan, coxswain of the Tommy Atkins, said: I started from Stonecutter's Island for West Point. I saw the Aenne on my starboard bow, about 200 yards off, and blew my whistle. to indicate that she was to keep out of my way. then put my helm hard astarboard, and then put my engines full speed astern. . I blew my whistle once when I put my helm to starboard. I blew it in order to keep clear of the other faunch. I blew three times when went astern with my engines. When I starboard my helm the proper signal is one short blast, and when porting two short blasts. The launches were too close together to avoid collision. The collision occurred about five of my boht's lengths off the bows of the M. Jebsen way from Yubetsu, in the Hokkaido, to Hyogo (witness showed the position with models). with a cargo of timber, ran aground on the My starboard bow and the Aenne's port bow struck each other. The Tominy Aikins had

Mr. Basil Taylor said: Leung Kan, the master of the launch Tommy Atkins, was guilty of negligence, for (1) he tried to pass too close to the bows of the M. Jebsen ; (2) he made improper use of his whistle to sound signals; and (3) is ignorant of the meaning of whistle sound signals. His cer-

> THE MOTOR-BOAT IN HONOKONG.

This afternoon the trial trip took place of the new motor-boat, built by Messrs W. S. Bailey and Co. to the order of Mr. G. C. Moxon, sole agent in the East for these motors, with whom is associated, as engineer, Mr. J. W. Kew, of the Steam Water Boat Company, Ld. This is the largest motor ever built in the Far East, and the builders and all concerned are very well, satisfied with the result of their attempt.

The steam launch Bailey left the Blake Pier at four o'clock taking Mr. Moxon and his invited guests, consisting of Hon, Mr. Gershom Stewart, Messrs. W. R. Parr, Imperial Maritime dard, E. O. Murphy, J. W. Kew, and J. T. They proceeded to Messrs. W. S. Bailey's yard at Kowloon, and there transhipped to the motor boat, where there was room and to spare for all, for the beam was exceptional for a craft of her size. As the novel launch motored along the surface of the harbour, Messrs. Moxon, Murphy, and Kew explained the workthe powers of the new boat were shown by driving her along at full speed, slowing down to half, then dead slow, stop, and astern; then circling about variously to port and starboard, all of which evolutions were successfully gone through without a hitch. The trial completed satisfactorily, champagne was handed round and in a happy speech the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart called upon the company to drink to the success of the Lulig Chow, coupled with the name of Mr. Moxon. The speaker said it was astonishing to realize that for the past hour and a half they had been floating and travelling at considerable speed in a craft without a boiler and with no steam, and drawing only 13 inches aft, and nothing at all forward. He hoped that the great possibilities of such craft as these would speedily be realized, and that the Lung Chow would be but the forerunner of many others for commercial purposes in Chinese waters. - Mr. Moxon, in thanking the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart for his remarks, and the company for drinking his and his boat's success paid a very high tribute to Messrs. Bailey & Murphy, the builders, and Mr. J. W., Kew, th engineer, of the new boat, and said he only hoped the Chine e would realize the possibil ties and usefulness of such craft, and so deluge them with "repeat orders." He added the everything about the craft to the detail was British, and that fact ought to weigh with British mercha to dealing wit China-even if it did not appeal to the company present (laughter and applause). Murphy replied, and said there was one very unique fact he wished to mention, as it referred to a matter never accomplished here before, and that was that they had been running about the bay on a mean draught of seven inches! The company then partook of light refreshments, after which they retranshipped to the Bulley, and were again landed on to terra firma after a most pleasant and instructive little outing. This new motor is built of pine and planked

with teakwood, and is 60 feet in length along the water line, but over all is 65 feet. She has a beam of 15 feet, and when empty draws 14 inches, but when loaded to her full capacity, which is 60 passengers, and five tons of cargo, she goes down to 18 inches. The vessel is fitted with a Gardner 30 horse-power, three-cylinder motor, the explosions being caused by means of electric sparks; the engines are fitted with a money for product what! ing these sparks. The shafting is fitted with the Hele-Shaw clutch, one of the alone when required. She has also a Gaines longer "engagement" involving a very pretty of construction by Mesers. S. C. Varnham; three-bladed propeller, of so-inch diameter, the little religious ceremony,

entire structure being British built and of I British material. The motive power is generaled from ordinary paraffin oil, obtainable everywhere, which is vaporised by heat and transformed into a gas, which is automatically mixed with air and thereby turned into a combustible gas, and this flows into the cylinders and is there exploded by the electric sparks. The engines are fitted with a small circulating nump which forces water through the "jacket of the engines and keeps them constantly cool. Once the engines are started, the running is altogether automatic except only in the matter of steering a course and reversing the engines. The cost of running one of these motors is considerably less than boats run with coal, and there is also the additional advantage that the oil can be obtained in every little village, but coal cannot, and thus the draft is kept light and considerable space saved; by not requiring to carry large

supplies of coal for long trips. This new enterprise opens up great possibilities for future mercantile traffic, An inquiry was held at the Harbour Office for the opening up of China, where there parture in vessels of small tonnage for trade within the waters of the Colony will accomplish great things for the developement of trade with the interior of China, in parts hitherto never traversed by vessels propelled by steam.

THE PILOT CASE.

The case in which Captain Lawlor, licensed

pilot, was prosecuted on the charge of negli-

gent navigation, was called on again this after-

noon before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Mr. Basil

Taylor sitting as assessor. Mr. E. Osborne,

sworn, said he was secretary of the Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company. A few days after the accident in question defendant went to his office and said he wished to explain how the accident happened. Witness told him the matter was in the hands of the lawyers, and no explanation. was necessary. He still said he wished to make an explanation as he said after witness had heard it he might wish to withdraw the summons. The gist of his statement was that he brought the s.s. Slavonia to the wharf in a correct manner. He had intended to go in stern first, but subsequently altered it to bow nwards, when the Wharf Company's man asked for his bow line. Witness listened he said and told him the case proceed, in order to bring to a head the pilots' general manner of bringing ships to the Kowloon wharf at present. Witness told defendant that the Company had no animus against him personally. To Mr. Looker-Desendant said the tide drifted him. on to the wharf. He made no complaint about the lines not being ready, or anything of tha description. He did not complain against the Wharf Company's staff. Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson, witness said that he meant by the general question that since European | gers. pilots started to berth ships at the wharf, a number of serious accidents have been very narrowly averted, in consequence their manœuvring the ships in a manner which many years' experience has taught the Wharf Company is unsafe, during a period of the year when the tides are not running strong. For sixteen years past there has only been one slight accident prior to the passing of the new. Ordinance, when compradore's runners were really pilots. Ships were never brought up to the wharf by the Company's men, nor under their directions, The wharfinger standing on the wharf could not give directions when the lines are taken from the ship and made fast and the ship has stoppeddead, then it was customary of the wharfingers to advise (not direct) the pilot, or "the bridge,"whattodo. No difference has been made since the passing of the Ordinance. They had nothing to complain of the three Chinese pilots. Until the passing of the Ordinance there were no European pilots. The present licensed European pilots had no experience in bringing of the Cardner motor engines, and then ling ships to the wharf, unless they came here the European pilots should be abolished. As far as he knew these European pilots were not seeking information as to the proper methods of bringing ships to the wharf. The wharfingers have complained to witness of the manner in which ships have sometimes been brought up to the wharf, when the narrowly averted accidents referred to have occurred. They have made no complaints regarding their disregarding their advice. He was aware that prior to the Ordinance the Europeans had no experience in bringing ships to the wharf, and t struck him to give the wharfingers instructions to give them any advice and assistance necessary, and he did so, and he was under the impression that he wrote a letter either to the Pilots' Association, or to one of the pilots, warning him or them that the only safe methods of approaching the Kowloon wharf,

> be made. The accidents were averted by the people on the bridge. He could not say whether they were pilots or captains. Captain F. A. Brown sald he was a master mariner, and was at present head wharfinger of the Wharf and Godown Company, having held that position for nearly eighteen years, Previous to that he had 15 years' experience as a master at sea. Since the time he was in the service he had been present at the benhing of between 3,000 and 4,000 ships. About a sixt) of these were berthed at the south side of No. I wharf. As far as he could see and understand the pilot was always in charge of the ships in giving orders, when coming up to the

was by taking a big sweep and coming up at

right any es to the wharf and stopping dead.

These were the instructions he also gave.

the wharfingers to give the pilots, and he un-

derstood they were given. He gave no instruc-

tions for later action, as when the ship stopped

dead there was no risk. When the lines are

made fast to get the ship alongside the whar-

finger tells how to get her in proper position,

whether to go ahead or astern. Witness had

not heard of any back eddy at the wharves

The company has been notified that a claim

will be made in respect to the damage sustain-

ed by the Slavonia. That was sent in just

shortly after the accident occurred. Only on

one previous occasion has a claim been made

against the Company for a similar accident,

but nothing further was heard of it; it was not

an actual claim, but a notification of a claim to

The case was adjourned.

most marvellous engineering inventions of IT is reported that Miss Queenic Strachan, of the age, for disconnecting the shafting from the Dallas Co., will settle down for better or the engines, so that the engines can run worse in Shanghal where she has obtained a

THE SHIZURE OF THE " NIGRBTIA"

SASEHO, PRIZE COURT JUDOMENT.

The Jiji publishes particulars of the judg

ment delivered by the Saseho Prize Court in respect of the British steamer Nigretta, which, with her cargo of kerosene oil, has been declared confiscated. The facts and reasons of the Court's judgment are published as follows the The Nigretia is owned by Allan & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and is a merchant vessel principally engaged in the transport of goods under the British flag. On October 22nd 1904, Alexander Serebrenik, a Russian subject, signed an agreement for the charter of the steamer at Shanghai with Moeller Bros, of Shanghal, agents for Allan & Co. Serebrenik then shipped 70,000 cases of kerosens oil by the Nigretia. He also shipped as his agent or super-cargo P. M. Bren, a Lieutenant in the Russian Navy, who was in command of the torpedo-boat Rastorophy, which escaped from Port Arthur and took shelter at Chefoo, where she was blown up. Bren was shipped under the assumed name of Frederich Pilsonar, a German merchant, R. W. Shevrioff, a Sub-Lleutenant in the Russian Navy, was also shipped, under the assumed name of J. Gorschalky, German subject, and & Russian merchant, S. Poletika. Rach of thesa. men received a letter authorising him to man, age morcaulte business for Serebranik. The steamer left Shanghal on December 16th last and was selsed by the Japanese war-ship Taushima (being suspected of carrying contraband of wat) in Taushima Channel, at a o'clock on the alternoon of the 19th of the same month, at a point 25 deg. 18 min. north. latitude and 129 deg. 50 min. east longitude.

The attorney of the petitioner maintained that the charter party contained a condition that the petitioner was authorised to ship one super-cargo and two passengers, in virtue of which Bren, Sheverioff, and Poletika were. shipped. The petitioner entirely trusted the charterer and understood Bren and Sheverion to be Germans. These Russian officers work private dress, represented themselves as Ger, mans, and spoke German in conversation, thus carefully concealing their personal status and nationality. The petitioner, therefore, did not know that they were Russian officers. There was no evidence to lead him to believe them to be Russians, so that (petitioner) was in no way guilty of any de linquency in shipping the two Russian officers. The attorney further maintained that the officers in question were released by the Chinese authorities on taking affirmation, and that they had therefore lost their personal status as Navy officers, and were no longer "contraband men" (senji kinseinin). For these reasons, the steamer was not liable to confiscation as baving engaged in the transmission of contraband men in time of war.

The Presecutor maintained that two passen. gers of the steamer, Bren and Sheverioff, were Russian officers, and that the steamer, which carried contraband men in time of war, was liable to confiscation.

In considering the case, the Court finds that it is generally acknowledged by the rules and usages of modern international law that the vessel of a neutral Power, which conveys military men of a belligerent country, is liable to confiscation as having engaged in the transport of contraband men in time of war, unless the master of the vessel has clearly shown that he was ignorant of the fact and was at the same time not guilty of any delinquency in the man ter of ascertaining the character of his passen

The steamer Nigretia in this case attempted to convey two Russian navy officers to Vladivostok. Thus there is no question that the steamer was engaged in the transport of contraband men in war time. The petitioner maintained that in shipping two Russian navy offices had not any idea that they were naval; officers, and that he was not guilty of any delinquency in not knowing them to be naval officers. They were shipped by the charterer, and he claims that the steamer was not liable to confiscation. But the captain fails to verify the fact that he did not know them to be Russian officers. Taking it for granited that he did not know, he is guilty of delinquency, as he ca lessly trusted the words of the charterer and took them aboard as Germans. The petitioner further maintained that the two Russian officers were released by the Chinese authorities on taking affirmation, so that they had lost their personal status as naval officers and were no longer contraband men in time of war. The fact that they gave affirmation to the Chi-Government has nothing to do with their sonal status as naval officers. Not only this they falsely represented their personal status, and attempted to secretly proceed to Vladivos. tok, a Russian naval base. Judging from this fact, it is plain that they were actually engaged in military business, or intended to take to military service.

The steamer having thus engaged in these transport of contraband men in time of war is

liable to confiscation. In regard to the confiscation of the cargo -kerosene oil-the Court explains that it is a general principle of modern international law hat a vessel engaged in the transport of contraband of war is liable to be confiscated as a consequence of her action, and that when the owner of the cargo of such a vessel is interested + in the transport of contraband, the cargo is. equally liable to confiscation irrespective of the nature of the goods, whether they are contraband or not. . The kerosene oil in this case was shipped by the petitioner, Alexander Serebrenik. who also, shipped two Russian nevel 17 officers, falsely representing them as his agents. and super-cargo, and attempted to send the to Viadivostok. Thus Berebrenik planned the transport of contraband and carried the plan into practice. In consequence, the cargo belonging to him is liable to confiscation, irrest pective of the nature of the goods .- Japan Chronicle.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUE

Members of the Cralgengower Cricket Club are "at Home" to their friends at the Happy Valley this afternoon when, thanks to the es prising officials, a most enjoyable time is balde av spent in watching various races and listening to the band of he reoth infantry, by kind permission of Lient-Col Aitken and Officers. playing selections. The officers of the Club Bro :- President, Mr. W. D. Braidwood; Captain. Mr. L. E. Lammert | Committee, Messrs, M. R. Asger, F. J. Baker, R. Basa, J. P. Jordan, J. D. Kennaird, L. A. Kennaird, L. A. Rose and L. Swart ; Hon Treasurer, Mr. G. Rapp, and Hon. Secretary. Mr. A. E. Asger. The events on the programme include a so yarde wheel barrow race, 50 yards' blindfold race, 100 yards' race for girls under ta ladies nomination race, a visitors race, and two fancy? races. After these have been decided Mr. LT. Sercombe Smith, the president of the Hon kong Cricket League, will present the shield to the winning club, and Mrs. W. Drew Braid. wood will hand the prizes to the successful competitors in the various events of the sherr

CHEAP WATER SUPPLIES.

A JUNK MASTER'S SHARP PRACTICE.

12th inst.

junks obtain their water supplies, and only the water from "an unauthorised place." But it would seem that water junks are not the only offenders in this respect, and an interesting resident somewhere in the Shau-ki-wan district was enjoying the luxury of a cold bath the other morning, and revelling in the splashing of the water. All at once his water top ceased to flow, although after a while a slight trickle | that particular spot is. came down. Seeing that this had occurred before he determined to investigate the matter, and with that view descended to the basement—after hastily donning a breezy attire. He was surp ised to find that a scow, one of those boats which are usually attached to a junk, was busily filling' innumerable jars from shother water-tap. A shopkeeper, or some one who resided on the ground floor, was called upon to explain the meaning of this transaction. and, of course, he volubly stated that the scow came from a junk on which he had some friends. Naturally he did not receive a cent for this gracious act of courtesy; he would not take money from his friends, but 'most people will read that defence as they please, and may have different opinions on the subject. At any rate the European, whose water-supply was being used in this free and easy fashion, gave the Chinaman such a scare by his threats that it is unlikely this method of making money out of the waterworks will occur again. At the same time, it would be interesting to learn if this particular form of pricy or sharp practice call it what you will-- s in anything like general vogue. Away on the outskirts of the city, it should not be difficult for the owner of a junk, if he timed his visus properly, to secure his water supply from "an unauthorised source" certainly, although from a clean and uncontaminated source, at a minimum of cost, a gallon to the nearest neighbour wouldprobably ensure his temporary blindness to the ongoings of the junkmen, with the result that a plentiful supply of water would be obtained for a mere trifle. The question affects those

FIRE AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

o well to give it their attention.

who reside on the water front, and they might

At about five minutes to seven o'clock this moraing fire was di covered in the store-room, on the second floor, of M. Joseph's College, and an alarm was at once turned in to the Central Station. The fire, it appears, broke out among a let of bamboo matting, and boxes belonging to the boarders of the college. The Fire Brigade, under Captain F. B. Lyons immediately turned out, but on arriving at the scene of the outbreak, it was found that their services were not required, as the Brothers and ssome of the elder boys had already extinguished the incipient conflagration. If he damages done were not expected so amount to more that about \$200, as only a few boxes, books, and mats were destroyed, braides the walls and ceil ing being slightly charred. Just how the fire originated could not be ascertained, but it is · surmised either that's boy went to his box with a lighted candle and upser it, or else was smokand threw down a lighted match amongst the matting.

FIRE AT KONLOOM

*Ouite a stir was occasioned in Kowloon shortly before twelve o'clock to-day when it came known that a fire had broken out on the water front. Thick clouds of white smoke were seen rolling up close to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s premises, and it was at first thought that one of the godowns was a flames. It soon became known that this valuable property was not even threatened as the fire was confined to a matshed at Tsim Ts: sui, erected at the the small hillock on which an outbreak occurred some two years ago. The Fire Brigade in charge of Capt. Lyons went across the hubo ir and with the aid of the Yau mati police and a couple of steamers soon had the flames subdued. It is believed that the origin of the fire was due to spon angous combustion in a quantity of coal stacked in the itshed. The damage does not amount to

ANOTHER FIRE,

The premises No. 248 Des Vœux Road Central, were occupied by a piece goods shopkeeper until last night, but the premises have since been gutted by fire and the contents of the place entirely destroyed. On the alarm being turned in, the Fire Brigade, under Captain Lyons, repaired at once to the scene of the conflagration, but with the inflammable material the flames had made such headway. that all their energies were directed to saving the adjoining buildings and preventing the prend of the fire, neither of the adjoining buildings was damaged in my way except by the unavoidable play of water in them to prevent their becoming ignited. The cause of the outbreak could rot be ascertained, but it is believed that the ever-present "overturned lamp" was at the bottom of the trouble. Nor could the amount of the damage he learned. but the premises were insured for \$5,000 each in the London and Lancashire and Hamburg Fire 'nsurance Companies.

> THE HARBOUR OF CANTON. IMPORTANT PROPOSALS TO PACILITATE SHIPPING.

By Article V. of the Supplementary Commer-Freaty with China the Chinese Government shipping in the harbour of Canton and to take the necessary steps to maintain that improvement, such work to be carried out by the be very improper to publish in Japan what I dued tone in which the parole was given and . Imperial Muritime Customs and the cost thereof to be defrayed by a tax on goods landed and shipped by British and Chinese alive accord- a Kussian Censor to peruse anything I may Likewise the few wants of the Japanese is a ing to a scale to be arranged between the write. Finally, a Russian correspondent has good trait from a military point of view. On merchants and Customs." It, is not sur- the same duty as regards the keeping of mili- the evening of March 10th I was brought to prising, therefore, to learn from our cor es- tary secrets as is asked, I understand, of the the quarters of General "ayashi, who specially pondent at Canton that a cons derable amount gentlemen who accompany the Imperial Japan distinguished himself in the engagements round commencement of hostilities between Japan of speculation regarding the decision of the ese army. To this must be added the Mukden and received a letter of acknowledge- and Russia, the price of foodstuffs has consider- at \$203 and \$204 at which latter rate more ably advanced, and says this is accounted for shares are procurable. Farnhams weakened office in that growing port has been rife for where the correspondent so far has really amiable General, with whom, I am sorry to by the demands of the army at the front and some months. Indeed, the matter should have been treated most fairly, not in the say, I could not, for want of an interpreter, by the decrease of production. The support long since passed the initial stages and by sense that he was feasted and compli- speak much else than "Watakushi wa Doitsu- of the Russian prisoners must also be account- buyers at Tip. 154... Kowloon Wharfs are obthis time have been on the eye of completion, mented, but in the sense that he had fullest jin desu," Arigato," and "Sayonara," received ed responsible in some degree." The coast inspector of the Customs, Mr. W. F. liberty to go wherever he liked, and, if it me in his room, sitting on the Chinese kang. The Osaka journal mentions a few instances parted with at Tle, 187. necessities of the port of Canton for meeting the ever-increasing tonnage entering and mancouvring in the limited anchorage. With see the opponents as much as was possible to worthy of honour. Frugality in a soldier is were sent to the front. In August last the rate wanted. Humphreys Estate remain firm with the commencement of the fulfilment of Chinese Mobligations under the Treaty, by starting

money in procuring water frontage and bund! [general reader." ing the land purchased.

There can be no doubt that the appointment of a Harbour Master and a duly authorised berthing officer will go far towards meeting Reference has frequently been made to the the pumerous difficulties with which captains hapharard manner in which Chinese water of steamers have for long had to contend Under the present regime the system of board other day the master of a water junk was ing ships and facilitating the berthing of vessels prosecuted and fined for taking in a supply of | navigating the extremely difficult channels to the harbour is far from satisfactory, especially when one remembers that, in some cases, where vessels have entered at night, officers who have tase has just come to hand. It seems that a had scarcely any experience and who, as the "boy" said, "do not know the sharp or the blunt end of a ship," go off and tell the skippers that they may make fast to such and such a berth, but can give no information as to where

Another plea in favour of the establis ment of such a department is the care and proper control of lights on the river. There is no doubt that the shipping fraternity have to thank Mr. Tyler for the establishment of some excellent marks in the lighting of Ami erst 1 oint, Blake Point, and the Tide Pole, and it is to be hoped thu these will receive the necessary consideration due to the importance of the marks and dangers. It may not be generally known that the Canton Harbour Office is practically responsible for the whole of the waterways from Taishan to Canton and from Canton to Wuchow, although of course, there are nominal acting arbour Masters at Samshei and Wuchow. It is quite on the boards that the present Coast Inspector will at an early date give his attention to these most difficult passages of the river where captains are at present indebted to lepers to sustain bamboo poles on the small rocks where the tide runs at an immense rate I through the narrow channels. It is proposed to put leading lights, and marks on either banks of the river in the zig-zag rocky channel approaching Deshing and Wuchaw, and it is recognized that the proper lighting of the entrance to Samshul is an absolute necessity consequent on the shifting sand banks. Here vessels trading on the West River are obliged, according to Customs' regulations, to call in and be boarded, and as the passage from Canton takes the ordinary boats just a day's journey, including their stop pages at Kumchuk and other ports which were opened to them on the 27th February, 1903, they always coter at hight, and at the time of the freshets, when the water at Wuchow racs more than so feet, it may be imagined what rate of tide is to be navigated at Samshui, the junction of the North; East and West Rivers. Yet the Cus ours force these boats, at great risk to themselves, to enter Samshul and it is not infrequent that they ground; luckily it is mostly on sandy bottom. The proper lighting of Samshui is an absolute necessity.

Another complaint put forward by captains of vessels is the inability of the present harbour office to keep a proper fairway. The minor accidents which occur in the harbour precincts during at twelvementh would fill columns and nearly all of these can be traced, as far as the steamers are concerned, to the want of a proper "Harbour Police ' to keep the fairway clear of native craft on the entry of boats into the precincts of the anchorages. is to be trusted that the Chinese authorities will establish, without delay, this much-needed effice, separate and distinct from the Customs department, and failing this, a singe sted some time ago, the Consular Body should be pressed to endeavour to establish a River Conservancy.

ROBBERY AT THE HONGKONG . AND SHANGHAL BANK.

SMART WORK OF THE POLICE.

An is eident occurred recently at the Kobe branch of the Hongk ng & Shanghai Bank which may act as a warning to those who have business at the lian", and furnishes an example of smart police work. According to the Jupan | not the case at the point where I was placed, Chr. vicle, it appears that during the mouning | The enemy's strength can best be judged by a foreigner visited the bank and presented a his batteries. In a certain place one had the chaque for Yi,500. One of the Chinese compradores received the amount from the cashier in a hundred Y10 notes and a hundred Y5 notes. The comp adore returned to the de- infantry positions are sparingly manned, but livery counter, but was unable to see the foreigher to whom the notes belonged. He then returned to the cashier, and asked for a description of the owner of the nutes, having, first-class troops pracically multiplies their however, incautiously left the money on the counter, which was protected by the usual wire netting. When the Chinese returned, good in "Excellent!" It was a feast for the ey the money was gone, but he believed the owner had seceived it and for the moment nothing more was thought of the matter. Shortly afterwards the foreign customer presented himself and asked for his money, when the discovery was made that the money placed on the coun ter had been stolen. About twenty-five persons were at the counter when the mony dis-I appeared, but the police learned that a billiard boy was among them and had received Ytop from the Bank on behalf of the Kobe Club Not long afterwards he was arrested when on the way from his father's house to the Club, having, it seems, called at his home before delivering the Y500 to his employers. The man' lodgings were of course searched, when the Yt, oo intact was found concealed in a futon.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT ON THE JAP INESE ARMY.

CRITICISM BY A CORRESPONDENT LATE WITH THE RUSSIANS.

be remarked, a battle seems a piece of art, embarrassment, "I followed the Russian server very much. army, he says, " and was captured. It would " saw of the brave but unfortunate army, of the taken at night; one scarcely noticed the sentopponent. Neither am I in a position to ask ries, and yet they were there and on the alert.

He sums up his views

I .- TACTICAL OBSERVATIONS. One of the most important and the strongest of the impressions received of Japanese tactics was the very slight visibility of positions and movements. The "void" of the battlefield was here almost ideally complete. Even trained military eye reinforced by good glasses saw on the whole little of the opponent, who understands admirably how to utilise cover. During the battle of Mukden I was at a

certain place, which was desperately contested for days. From this place one could see into a valley in which the Japanese advance, the drawing forward of the reserves and ammunition, the retiring of the wounded, etc. took place. But of all this, in spite of the closest observation, absolutely nothing could be seen, To this day I cannot understand how the supanese did it. A few hundred metres from my standpoint lay the Japanese infantry. their presence only too distinctly manifested by the bullets which buzzed by one's ears; but scarcely anything could be seen of the enemy. lere and there one could observe an arm comfrom behind a tree or part of a head looking over a piece of rock. Regular bodies were scarcely ever seen even in the attack. In the same way the machine-guns were concealed. Their raitling was always audible, but their whereabouts could not be discovered. Yet one could perceive that they were always on the alert and were ably handled. Not less well the artillery took cover. One could see the summit of an elevation where a battery was placed, but the exact position of the guns or their number could not with certainty be discovered.

Movement of the Japanese army in close formation I have never seen. Reserves were brought forward by taking advantage of eve kind of cover, probably mo tly at night. advance was usually only discovered by riflefire being opened from a point where no movement had previously been observed. But to this rule I have seen exceptions, and the operation then usually miscarried. Batteries getting into position I have never seen. Sudden artillery appeared on a crest where one would not have suspected their presence possible. The infantry-firing was cool and accurate

At a crisis it would become suddenly ver violent, but without losing in accuracy. liked also the workmanship of the artillery they knew the distances well; and the exploding point of shrapnel was always exact. time was lost in firing at invisible objects; but, when the state of the combat required it, or whenever the battery had a good mark, the firing became very repid, one shrapnel after arother came hissing overhead, and one shot fell exactly like the other.

he strategy was charterised by continua flanking and enveloping. The Japanese have well recognised that the great range of modern guns demands concentration of firing, and that this can only be achieved by out-manœuvring and coveloping. Often when I saw this manœuvre I imagined myself on a German practice ground. In a certain place we were threatene from three sides at the same time, which was rather unpleasant for a neutral. The Japanese are assisted in this out-flanking by a very minute knowledge and a thorough reconneity ng of the ground. Where this is not sufficient ! they attack from various sides, dig themselves in where they have had a partial success, and energetically keep up enfilleding fire. As soon as the enemy shows a movement, they us strapped, which proves that the artillery is attentive and that there is no hatch in the plans I have even experienced infan ry firing at long distances on such occasions, much to my personal discomfort. For example, we were ilving quietly in the valley and received shots when the Japanese were yet fifteen hundred to two thousand metres distant.

Their strength they economise wonderfully. If attacked from several sides an inexperienced man would naturally think the enemy was much stronger than his own. And yet this was impression that four Japanese batteries were firing, and yet I am convinced there were no more than three, may be only two. 'Also' their attacked, they will show at once that, though weak, they are determined to risk, everything. I his sparing employment of tactically forces. During a battle I have had moments when one could not help applauding: "Very to anyone who is able to see with the eye of a military man. The Japanese leading mostly hit the nall on the head. After a few tentative advances the weak point of the enemy is found and as soon as this is discovered the attack proceeds with indomitable perseverance. A minute and correct direction of an engagement affords an enjoyment much greater than the finest theatrical performance. It was a pleasure to look upon such operations. But it would be overstepping the limits of this article to begin a treatise on present Japanese tactics; after the war books will be written on the subject. will not conceal the fact, however, that I was in a quarter where the Japanese did not achieve any remarkable tactical successes. Probably they were there the weaker side, or it might be that they had no intention of bringing about a decision there, though a mere demonstration is

usually not their practice. IL-GENERAL IMPRESSIONS. When I stood captured amongst a number of Russians near the Mitkden railway station bullets auddenly hissed about our ears. An advancing Japanese company, who had not One of the correspondents found with the seen the guards among the tall Russians, began Russians taken prisoner near Mukden, Frei. to fire at us. The behaviour of our guards at herr von Krieglstein, has written a highly such a crisis was really brilliant. They could interesting article for Peut che Japan-post | not know at first if the firing did not come from on the Japanese army. To him it may Russians. But without excitement the prisoners were urged behind a pile of wood, while which if executed in fine sty e and accord- the guards themselves took a position upon it ing to the approved rules of legalised mur- ready to defend themselves bravely. It was a der, gives to the connoisseur more gesthetic | small episode, but one could see that the men pleasure than the cultured playgoer can derive. At once knew what to do and quickly arrived from the best-acted drama. However, we will at a decision. It was a real pleasure to see let the correspondent speak for himself through | such prompt and determined action. One may the medium of translation. He remarks at the | see troops for years on the drill ground and outset that the request to write an article for I now nothing of them, but half a minute at a agreed to "improve the accommodation for the Peutsche Jupan-post caused him some critical moment will often tell the careful ob-

nother good thing noticeable was the sub-

course ice-cold. In from three to four minutes the meal was finished, and the march continu-

ed. That fact deserves all recognition. The uniform of the Japanese soldier is practical. On the yellow or dirty white Manchurian soil the khaki of cats and caps was when the men began to shoot. The Japanese prisoners whom I saw showed themselves dignified and grave. When they met Russian officers they saluted smarthy; otherwise they about to sen per kwamme, but it is now ruling were very tacitum and expressed no wishes as tegards quarters, food, etc.

The order kept on the march and the cleanliness of the Japanese quarters was remarkable. Even the train columns marched evenly and in close formation. In quarters the commanding authorities were indicated by written. affiches, signposts, etc., which avoided delay in finding and asking for particular officers. The railway line from Liaoyang to Mukden was worked in good order. The treatment and sending back of wounded was quick and practical, and the attitude of the Japanese towards the Russian prisoners unobjectionable. Once when I wished to cut a rope with which my baggage was tied, I reached, out for the sword of a cavalryman who was assisting me, but he objected energetically to such an unworthy use of his weapon. I Japanese sword, enemy. only," he stammered excitedly. This pleased-

Less was I pleased when-and that happened nearly every day-officers assured me that they abhorred war, and that the Japanese people felt likewise. Very unwillingly, said they, had the Japanese decided to fight. Granted. I will not here go into the history of events. But many details in battle have shown me that the Japanese enjoy it passionately, Some phenomena would be inexplicable if one did not presuppose the intention to befool the enemy, to bluff and deceive him. To the Japanese it is a pleasure to fight, and mortal combat is fun to him. I can understand this But with my simple German understanding cannot comprehend why they so cagerly assert the contrary; all the more so as nobody can believe them. I once said this to an otherwise very nice officer: "Why these excuses?"

To be brief, I can only say that what I have seen of the Japanese army in battle and otherwise has greatly interested me. They have opened a new era of tactics and strategy, which will not be without influence on the armies of the world. I believe that soon after the war officers from all countries will come to Japan in order to study the art of war at its source. Japan will no doubt be asked for instructors, but not only by China. There is no doubt also, that Japan will meet such wishes after the maxim that great position imposes great oblesstion.

11J.-WITH GENERALS OKU AND KODAMA, After being taken prisoner I had the honou Abaing received on March 12th by General Oku, the leader of the second Army, and on the 13th by the Chief of the General Staff, Baron Kodama. On both occasions the conversation lasted considerably longer than under

similar circumstances is usually the case. General Oku is a most amiable man of attractive appearance. At the first glance ope sees in him the grave warrior and campaigner. After the exchange of the usual phrases, however, the conversation began to drag, notwith standing that at table a more animated tone easily prises. To speak on military subjects. especially on the present position of the war, he could not be induced at all. He put us off to the time after the war, when its history would be written. He did not give evasive replies, but said straightforwardly and frankly that on this or that he could not give any answer. One recognised the warrior who, as at Kingchow and Liaoyang, goes straight to his aim.

Baron Kodama is of an entirely different type. Vivacious, lively, communicative as he one needed not to ask him anything. egan to talk of his own accord, and conducted the conversation mostly alone, so that one only needed to listen. I found it very interesting to interview a General in the midst of victory one has not often such an opportunity. I told myself that Kodama would know that what is aid to a journalist is spoken to the public, and that he would not part with dangerous secrets of State, but I was nevertheless full of curiosity as to what we would hear. This bring me to a point where to continue my story is difficult. My impression of his remarks was; "I'ess would have been more!" One felt that he had set himself the task to bluff us, as he had to a certain degree bluffed his opponents at Mukden by his strategy; his intention was to | States, transport us into wondering admiration, whereby of course it was emphasized that Japan had undertaken and conducted this war with the greatest unwillingness. I had come with the firm determination to straightway believe everything the General might say. But I found it quite impossible. A General relishes such days as were accorded to Kodama last March he lives a tenfold life through them; they are the sublimity to his life. Baron Kodama was happy; he was in his element-and yet his speeches all the time sounded as if he had no wish for the bitter necessity of acting the Field-Marshal-that is, to live his life, to make himself a name for posterit, ! This terrible war," he said; "this glorious war, he only can have thought. It may be that I judge wrongly." It is possible that we live in a time where not only the diplomate but also the Generals of an eminently aggressive and warlike nation must even in the middle of action blow the soft flute of peace and humanity. Nevertheless General Kodama made a very strong impression on me. He looked ten years younger than when ' saw him last year in Tokyo,-a clear proof how well this distasteful war agrees with him, it's is one of the few Japanese with whom I was able to get on in conversation,

What I have seen of the Japanese Army the field has greatly interested me, and the greater part by far I found excellent. One sees everywhere solid, good, correct work good organisation, high tension and initiative It is yet too soon for a conclusive valuation of its performances, which also would surpass my powers; but in case the criticism can only be very flattering for Japan's Army, Summa cum laude.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The Osaka Mainichi observes that since the

FOODSTUFFS IN JAPAN.

Tyler, is said to have compiled a statement in pleased him, even to be killed. In this respect The room was not heated; one could see that of the advance in prices. Beef, which was which is set forth the immediate and absolute really everything could be seen, Anyone who the General's larder contained little else but ruling at about 8} sen per 100 momme whole: was sufficiently venturesome was allowed so rice, tea, sake, dried fish, and some Japanese sale in Osaka, began to rise rapidly following Shanghai Lands are reported sold at Tla. 116. and Mr. J. R. Wood will act temporarily as near the furthest Russian line that he could tinned provisions. This is soldier-like and the outbreak of war, as cattle and tinned beef often worth, more than many other things, rose to 14 sen, and now it is 23 or 23 sen, With this preface the correspondent con. Repeatedly I saw men on the march eating while the work of tipping beef has been sus. Cotton Mills. Hongkong Cottons have list of authorized atchifects under the Public

30,000,000 lbs. a month. representing about 7,600 head of cattle. But the neigh- at 715, 68, bourhood of Osaka was soon cleared of cattle, and beef has now to be brought from Awaji or Noto province. The same state | \$17 for the new shares, Sales of China of things prevails in Tokyo, and cattle are sent visible only at very short distances. The yel- to the capital from Tamba, Tango, and Tajima low-grey heads of the infantry on the upper (Hyogo prefecture and Kyoto-fu). The arrival crest of trenches looked like stones or lumps of Russian prisoners in Osaka greatly increased earth; the difference was only perceived the demand for beef, about fifty head being consumed daily by the Russians,

The present is the season for bamboo shoots the price of which at this time of the year is at 16 sen. The high price of beef and fish has affected the price of the shoots. Another cause for the advance is that this edible is tinned and sent to the front in considerable quantities. The demand for this foodstuff in Osaka alone. for tinning purposes amounts to about 50,000,000 lbs. per day. The mobilisation of fishermen for milli-

tary service has resulted in the decrease of fish on the market. It is stated that the constant navigation of steamers, in concequence of the increase of shipping, along the coast of Japan, has driven the fish out to sea. Be this as it may, arrivals in Osaka have sensibly fallen off of late, resulting in a remarkable rise in the price of fish. Hauls made on the coast of Korea and Kyushu are sent directly to the front, and are largely tinned in the fishing districts. Eggs have also made an upward leap. The poultry business in the interior has greatly decreased, as it has been given up by the farmers on account of the war. Eggs are a favourite article of diet in the military hospitals of the Russian prisoners. In Osaka some 120,000 eggs have been purchased by the Hamadera prisoners' depot authorities since the 25th ultimo, and in consequence the poultry business in the neighbourhood of Osaka, which was not very flourishing, is now being revived.

MOVEMENTS OF THE U.S. FLEET.

The vessels of the American fleet yet at Cavite will, it is understood, be dispatched to pine ports for quickest possible loading, different points on this station within the next alluded to in our last report, has not resulted few days. The cruiser Raleigh was scheduled in further settlements, no more prompt boats to leave Cavite on the 3rd for Shanghai, while | being procurable. After the heavy impons of the Oregon will proceed to Chefoo, as also the last month a reaction has of necessity set in. Wisconsin, which is yet at Olongapo. The and from present appearances it may not be naval transport Zafiro was said to be scheduled | until the beginning of June, that fresh inquiry to sail for Bremerton, Washinton, on the 5th | will show. instant, while the big battleship Ohio was due

to arrive at Cavite on the same date. Rear Admiral McCalla, who it has been stated all along was to come to this station on the Ohio and assume the chief command of the Asiatic ficet, is not aboard, and naval officials are all at sea concerning his actual assignment. A great deal of interest is manifest and

speculation in rife, as to whom the department at Washington will assign to command the cruiser and Philippine squadrons. Both of by the liners, but the latter not being able to these require the assignment of a staff officer entirely cover requirements, reports have it and just who the two rear admirals will be is as | that already some chartering has come off up yet a matter of conjecture. The Wilmington is laid up indefinitely for

owing to her bottoms having been sprung, She was but recently put out of commission at the Cavite yard, and a report of her injuries | dareens. . forwarded to Washington. The torpedo flotilla, with the exception of one vessel at Cavite is making its headquarters at Malampaya sound, island of Paragua. There these tlny vessels which have proven such a factor in modern warfare, are to stay indefinitely. months stores are said to have been shipped to them from Cavite. The cruiser Cincinnati is at Chefoo and is understood to be acting as a base of supply to the marines who are guarding the American legation in Seoul, Korea. Most of the naval people are hoping that the government will strongly reinforce the strength of the United States Asiatic fleet, in comparison with the naval strengths of the other great powers. It is the opinion, of most people in the naval branch of the service that Rear Admiral Evan's recommendations on this subjects when commander in chief of this station, will eventually be carried out, but when? That is the perplexity, says the Cablenews.

With the three new battleships of this station, the battleships of the Asiatic fleet, Oregon, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky and lowa, will equal any foreign fleet in the east, says the Manila Times;

States navy in eastern waters take low rank in any international affair, is that lack of a viceadmiral. The French and British fleets are both commanded by vice-admirals, who both rank with the fleet commander of the United

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of yesterday's date, Mesers, Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:-The market has ruled quiet during the past week. Although several stocks have changed hands; it has been only in small quantities, but prices on the whole have been fairly well maintained.

Banks.-Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled very firm and have changed hands to a small extent at \$797. The London quotation is £80. Nationals remain in demand at

Marine Insurances .- Cantons have jumped to \$300 and are wanted at the rate. Chins Traders continue in request at \$57. North Chinas are inquired for at Tls. 82. Unions have been placed at \$600, \$605 and 1700 and close with sellers at \$695. Fire Insurance.-China Fires are still on offer at \$86. Hongkong Fires have been done

and further shares are obtainable at \$302}. Shipping.-Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have advanced and can be placed at \$26\$. Indo-Chinas have improved their position and are in demand at \$125 after sales at the rate. Douglas Steamships and China and Manilas are unchanged at last quotations, Star Ferries have found buyers at \$371 and \$28 for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports have been booked at 22/6 and close in further request. Shanghai Tuga (ordinary)

are wanted at Tis. 55; there are spliers of the preference shares at ils. 50, Refineries,-China Sugars are offering at \$214. Lugons have been negotiated at \$27 and are now inquired for at \$274. Mining.-Chinese Engineerings have been taken off the market at Tis. 7.40. In Raubs,

business has been transacted at \$31. Docks, Wharfs and Godowns .- Hongkong shares are procurable. Farnhams weakened to Tie, 1522 and shares were sold at this price, tainable at \$105. Hongkew Wharfs have been

Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Hongkong Lands have been dealt in at \$125 and \$126, THE Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin is going on leave Hongkong Hotels have risen to \$144 and are Registrar General, inquiries at \$13.

business at Cu ton expended large sums of know, as far as it may be of interest for the snow on the roadside. The food was of for beef in Geaks along amounted to about suder this heading are inchanged.

Cigar Factories.—Sumatras linve been placed

Asseculancous.—Green Island Cements have been done at \$261 for the old and \$161 and Providents have been effected at \$82, and Ices have found buyers at \$2421. Steam Waterboats have changed ownership at \$18 and \$174. Langkats have dropped to Tla. 235 at which rate transactions have taken place in the North.

Advices from Shanghai, dated 9th inst, state; --- Business reported :-- Farnham, Boyds at Tis. 158 for July, and at Tis. 16th for September. Laou-Kung-Mows at Tis. 40. Astor Houses at \$19. Lands 6 per cent Deb. at Tls. 97.

Business reported direct :- Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tis, 190 for July. Tugs Ord, at Tis. 57%. Farnham, Boyds at Tis. 158 for August. Lands at Tis, 115. Langkats at Tis. 240 cash, and at Tis. 255 for October. Astor Houses at \$20.

FREIGHT.

In their circular, dated 6th inst., Messrs, Lamke and Rogge state :- Whilst northern reports are of an encouraging character, continuing to describe the position of the freight market as being firm in most directions, there .. has been little doing in the south since writing last under date of the 22nd ultimo.

Saigon to this, with next to no demand, a few engagements have been concluded at 121. 12 and 10 cents per picul. Chartering in this direction has to a certain extent been adversely affected in consequence of Insurance Companies having for a time raised their rates on cargoes hence to Japan, a factor which has temporarily proved prohibitory to fresh contracts being entered upon between local importers of Saigon rice and Japanese buyers. The fact, however, of rates having been brought on a lower basis again, and the local market having improved quite latterly, will in all probability help to accelerate resumption of chartering business.

The continued demand Saigon to Philip-

. No change of any moment has meantime taken place in other directions, as far as the Southern market is concerned.

Quarantine of to days! voyage included, is imposed at Saigon, since the 28th ultime, upon all arrivals from Amoy.

As for Yangtze freights, Shanghai, advices state that the market maintains a very firm tendency, and that the crop is plentiful. The bulk of the shipments has naturally been carried off north, and as the demand for space is likely to remain strong for some time, there is every repairs, while her sister ship the Helena is reason to believe that outside tonnage will conliable to prove a total loss to the government | tinue to pick up a share. Latest quotations l are: Wuhu to Canton and Chinkiang to Canton 23 candareens. Wuhu to Swatow 24 can-

High prices of beans and beancakes and the extensive exports to Japan still stand in the way of business from Newchwang to the south, Turning to coal freights, business from Japan. owing to the great scantiness of supplies, continues slack. Moji to this has a fixture at \$1.50, Kutchinotzu to Honeny has been done at \$2.50 and Kutchinotzu to Singapore at \$1.75. Hongay to Chinking, a charter is reported at \$2.50, and Hongay to this a boat obtained

On monthly terms, three fresh settlements tre on record Sail Freights :- Nothing done.

Sail-tonnage loading or to load .-- For Baltimore and New York. American ship A. G. Ropes, arrived toth March

Disengaged :- British bark West York, 720 tons. British ship Travancore, 2,200 tons. Departures :- American ship S. P. Hitchcock. April 30th, for Manila.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

Indian Yarn,-Since our last advices of the 21st ulto., the market has passed a rather quiet time. Chinese dealers have been less active The only thing which can make the United by reason of the gradual rise in exchange and imports being on the increase. During the interval settlements have been small and in some cases rates have fallen. Holders are anxious to case themselves as usual, but the Chinese confine operations to immediate requirements only. Sales aggregate to about 3.500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and coast ports of about 4,500 bales. Unsold stock is estimated at about 40,250 bales. Arrivals 16,150 bales.

Japanese Yare. - Heavy imports have sended to limit sales to only about 100 bales of No. 428. at \$178, Chinese Yarn -- roo bales of No. ros. have

changed hands at \$108. Bengal Cotton.-About 450 bales have found buyers at about \$21 to \$23%. Stock about 6000 bales. Closing rates are \$19 to \$234.

Chinese Cottop. - No sales are reported; stock about 200 bales. Quotations are \$12 to Malwa Opium. - Sales are reported of about

New 25 chests at \$1160 to \$1180 per picul-Old 15 cheste at \$1225 to \$6240 per picul-Older chests at \$1320 per picul; very old 2 chests at \$1380 per picul. Biock 1658 chests. Uncleared Patna Oplum-Sales are reported of about

20 chests at \$1180 to 2140 per chest. Stock 3030 chests: Uncleared stock 505 chests. Beneres Opium.-Bales are reported of about 15 chests at \$1,155 to \$1,110 per chest. Stock 845 chairs. Uncleared stock 305 chests. Persian Opium .- Sales are reported of about

15 chests at \$1,000, Stock 1702, Exchange,-We quote to-day on India at Rs. 1391% (T.T.) Rs. 140 (Post) on London

4	100	4.00	
***	***	\$20	to \$25
***	108	3280	to 300
	****	6a	to 175.
	. eies	250	to 400
***	1000	3	to 4
	1148	11123	to 127
152)			
	See.		to 20
***	5.eep .		to 28
***	f,ett	16	
419	404	11,200	10 750
	 ((*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	60 250 3 123 130 130

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LIEUT. E. G. Barrett has resigned his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps,

ACCORDING to the latest returns the number of the Russian prisoners in Japan is 60,190.

with the removal of all sministed obstructions on tiques;—"This now gives me the starting their food. Without much ado they took some pended, as it does not pay. During the time changed hands at \$16. In Shanghal, sales are likealth and Buildings Ordinance, 19032 the river, the principal shipping firms having point to tell in good conscience the little 1 rice from a receptacle and ate it sitting in the demand reported of Rwos at Tis. 181. Other stocks William Llonel Wreford Wesser and Abdools horsen Abdoo! Allin,

MR. Sunding, H.M.'s Consul at Nanking, and Mr. Ker, H.M.'s Consul at Wuhu, have been ordered to change posts.

RUSSIAN prisoners flow in Japan, according to official investigations made on April 26, number 62,190 including 913 officers.

THE rails having been laid from Seoul to Wije the railway between Secul and Wiju is open to traffic along the whole line.

WE understand that Dr. Razlag, who has done. so much in the cause of the lepers in South China, is still at Canton.

MR. C. Peterson, a resident at Kobe for severali years, in the employ of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., died suddenly of heart disease on the 26th ult.

THE billiard tournament between the Engineers and the Police was concluded on Saturday evening, the former being the winners by 133 points.

MR. Wheeler of Messrs Butterfield and Swire's Amoy agency died on 27th ult., after a most serious and painful illness. His death was entirely unexpected.

JEMADAR Muhammad Khan, of the 129th Baluchis, has been appointed honorary aidede-camp to U. E. the Governor with effect from the 8th inst.

SUBADAR Ikbal Singh, Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., has been appointed hon. A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor with effect from the 15th March last.

power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to give effect to Article VIII of the Brussels, Sugar Convention, 1902.

THE King has not been advised to exercise his

MR. Thomas Neave has been authorized by H. E. the Governor to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden, vice Mr. John Lambert, resigned.

"A BREEZY statue for Hongkonz; the Prince of Wales in Naval uniform," is the title of a reproduction of a photograph of H. R. H. in' a recent issue of the Illustrated London News.

Kennedy in connection with the attack on his Uganda. mission at Yuhan-hsien as medical expenses, but the amount of indemnity has not been decided onl '

THE "Echo de Paris" announced last month that the French armoured cruiser Montcalm, flying the flag of Admiral Bayle, commander of the Far Eastern squadron, struck on a ruck in the Bay of Along, Saigon, but without sustaining serious damage.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, H.E. the Governor has been pleased to recognize, provisionally pending the issue of an exequature, Antonio Alexandrino Heytor Botelho, as Consul for Nicaragua at Hongkong.

Major Yamaoka, Staff Officer to General Nogi, who at Port Arthur was sent with the message inviting General Stoessel to surrender. was wounded at the battle of Mukden and has officer has arrived in Tokio.

CURIOUS Japanese and Chinese signs are AT the annual general meeting of members of often recorded in local columns, but a really the Hongkong Gun Club on Saturday the fol-

regulations. The British, American, German, \$1,272.84 which was written off the club's assets. French, and Austrian Ministers have now submitted to the Wai Wu-pu a draft of regulations for its consideration.—Ex.

OWING to many other sporting attractions set for Saturday last but very few members of the vent the spread of disease and to this end talks Kowloon Bowling Club turned up at the green for the match arranged between the President's team and the Vice-President's team. It was, however, decided to go on with the match, which in the end proved a win for the Vice-President's team.

Among the changes effected in the Customs Service along the borders of the New Territory during the past few months are the following: Taishan; Mr. Durivedge from Taishan to Shataukok vice Mr. Gorman to Taishan; and Mr. Möller from Taishan to Lintin.

in class I. For the sake of distinction, these spectors, Acting Second Class Inspector classes will be called the collegiate course. A Withers, and Third Class Inspector Smith, commercial course will be first instituted, and (to fill the vacancy caued by the death of the a scientific course will be inaugurated as soon as a sufficient number of students offers.

tion of wheat and barley last year in Japan was! promoted.
180,393 cho, or 450,28; acres, and the yield amounted to 19,642,242 koku. Compared with The follow the previous year there was an increase in the area of land cultivated of 1,046 cho, and of 6,097,137 koku, or 41 per cent., and compared with an average year an increase of 4,859 cho and of 316,741 koku, or 1.6 per cent. The bountiful yield last year was due to the increased acreage under cultivation and to the care taken in culture.

Owing to difficulties that have arisen in connection with the attestation of signatures to documents executed in the Colonies and required for use in England, it has been officially notified that persons who may have occasion to send certificates, powers of attorney, judicial acts or other documents for legal use in the United Kingdom should have these documents authenticated in this Colony by the Governor, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies is not prepared to certify for legalisation any signature except that of the Governor.

gian contains much interesting material and on the path-way, and went off for more. As committee, furnishes an account of the fifth this, and knowing the meat was to be placed in tion of China, and remarks upon the "wonder- and watched for the return of the "dumpers" and to prepare them for useful and important. Central Station. When the Court opened this teaching religion is a feature of the magazine. I to be destroyed,

A BRILLIANT dinner was given at Tokio on st inst. at the residence of Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, attended by former Ministers and Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs; among others, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry into the Japanese service of Mr. H. W. Denison, legal adviser to the Foreign Office.

THE Cuban Consul at Canton has presented credentials to the Wai Wu-pu and he has been officially recognised. There has been hitherto no treaty between China and Cuba. The Chinese Minister at Washington will look of er Chinese interests in Cuba. The Cuban Government will also recognise the Chinese Consul should she appoint one.

GOVERNMENT notifications have been issued to the effect that the street along the west side of the new harbour office, lying between Wing Lok Street and Connaught Road, Central will in future be designated Rumsey Street, and the road running from Des Vœux Central in Connaught Road Central in continuation of Wing Wo Street will be designated Wing Wo Road.

Not many weeks since we referred to the construction of roads in the New Territory, and we now understand that a new thoroughfare. now in the initial stage of survey, will cornect Castle Peak with Shataukok, a large market. city just over the borders, near Starling Inlet in Mirs Bay, 'The road will be some twentyone miles in length and will be an important thoroughfare.

THE total subscriptions from local banks to the fifth Japanese domestic loan already amount to over 63 000,000 yen. In addition the Imperial Household will subscribe 20 millions, the N. Y. K. one million, the insurance companies about 20 millions, Princes Shimaz and Marquis Mayeda a million each, so that the total of the subscriptions already fixed more than cover the issued

THE General Officer Commanding inspected the 129th Baluchis on Whitfield Barracks Parade Ground at 9.30 on Tuesday, and expressed himself as well pleased with the appearance of the men. There was no march, past, and the men were soon dismissed. At the same time he presented the 3rd Class THE Governor of Cheklang, Nieh Chu-kuel, Order of Merit to a Native Officer of the has sent five hundred Mexican dollars to Rev. Troth Infantry for gallant services in action at

> REGULATION 2 of the regulations for the management of Queen's College by a governing body, as amended with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is published in the following terms:-2. The Governing Body shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven members appointed by the Governor, who may, at his pleasure, require any one or all of them to resign, and who may fill up temporary vacancies as they may occur.

AN Order by His Majesty in Council amending the procedure to be followed in England in appeals to H. M. in Council, is printed in the Gazette. The object of the Order is on the one hand, to supply a method by which an appellant may set down an appeal ex parte without having to take out appearance orders against a non-appearing respondent, and, on the other hand, to ensure the respondent's have lost the sight of his eyes. The unfortunate ing ample notice of the appeal, and a reasonable time within which to appear.

remarkable one, which is at least candid, lowing gentlemen were elected as the incoming appears on a board outside a European hotel | committee-Messrs. G. T. Veitch, A. Turner, in Des Vœux Road, Central. The legend- His Honour, Mr. A. G. Wise, Messrs. H. W. rups: "Our goods cannot be unsurpassed." Looker, C. C. Moxon and L. J. Anderson (hop, treasurer). Mr. G. C. Moxon resigned the No definite settlement has been arrived at hon, secretary-ship and his place will be taken owing to differences of opinion among the by the Hon Mr. L. A. M. Johnston. The at-Ministers 'regarding the new Trade Marks | counts show a profit on the years' working of

> ALTHOUGH Wuchow is by no means in such an insanitary condition as are many of the cities of China the Prefect is anxious that the inhabitants shall do all they possibly can to preabout putting into force similar measures to those now in vogue in Hongkong with regard to house cleansing. He cannot, however, do away with some of the narrow streets so is urging the Chinese shapkeepers to put their business signboards flush with their shops instead of overhanging the pathways and interfering with traffic and the free passage of air.

THE long-looked-for promotions' among the -Mr. G. Adams to Shatao from the Hong. inspectors of the Hongkeng Police Force, to kong Office vice Mr. Hack from Shatao to fill existing vacancies, have at last been announced, those promoted having been recommended to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. F. J. Badeley, Captain Superintendent of Police. Date from lanuary 7th last :-In September next, classes will be formed at The following are the promotions to Queen's College, Hongkong, for a higher be First Class Inspector, Acting First Class course of education than is at present provided Inspector Collet; to be Second Class Inlate Inspector Williamson); to be Third Class inspectors, Acting Third Class Inspector Cameron, vice Inspector Withers promoted, THE total area of land devoted to the cultiva- and Sergeant McHardy, vice Inspector Smith,

> THE following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th a pril, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are published in the Gazette

as follows:--

Amount. in Reserve. Chartered Bank India, Australia and China, \$3,553,915 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 15,743,090 National Bank of China, Limited,..... 165,630 Total,.....\$19,462,635 \$13,500,000

AT about half-past three o'clock this morning, as Lance Sergeant Evans was going his rounds, he saw two men come up Victoria Street with a load of pork for the market, but finding the THE April number of the South China Colle- market not yet open, they dumped the meat on quite a number of portraits of those associated | Sergeant Evans approached he saw a number with the teaching of the rising generation of of rats emerge from the gutter and commence China. The Rev. J. A. Silsley, secretary of the . a rare feast on the fine fat meat. Seeing triennial meeting of the Educational Associa- the market, and sold for human food, he lay low ful opportunities to influence the youth of this and was not long before he had them under great empire through educational institutions arrest, and the meat removed with them to the positions in church and state." Mr. W. W. morning Sergeant Evans placed the men and Yen writes on the educational outlook in the meat before Mr. G. Orme, when the former Shanghai, and another contributor has much were fined \$10 each for exposing meat intended of luterest to say in connection with the school for human consumption uncovered in a public for blind girls at Kowloon. An editorial on thoroughfare, and the latter meat was ordered

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. Benjal	uin, Kelly	assisted to	Corre	Said to the state of the state of	ter alterations gi	ven un der "Commercial Intelligence," pe	a track beigel	
BTOCKS. (%	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE. P	AID.UP	RESERVE.	LAST REPORT AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APRUXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8c,000	\$125	\$125	£1,000,000 } \$8,000,000	£1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/ and bonus of £1 @ ex. } change 1/11 9/16=\$25.46 for second } half-year 1904	1 %	(\$795 (London £80
National Bank of China, Limited	99.925	L7	£5	\$250,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$37 buyers
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000} 81,739}	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	51 %	S300 buyers
China Traders' Irstuarce Company, 7 mired	4,100	583.13	\$25	\$950,000 \$151,992 \$362,366 \$171,445	Nil.	544 for year ended 30.4.1904	71 %	\$57 buyers
North China Insurance Company, I imited	10,000	£15	Ls	Tis. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tia, 82 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton I miled	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$172,749 } \$893 110	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	1695 sellers
Yangtiste Insurance Association, Limited	8.000	1100	\$60	\$700,000} \$37,794} \$1,000,000}	\$486,284	St2 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	91 %	\$160
Fire Insurances. Chira Fire Insurance Company, Limited in		\$100 \$250	\$70 \$50	\$125,675 }	\$319,047 \$360,372	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903		\$301) sellers
Houskong Fire Insurance Con pany, Limited		\$25	S25	\$5,000 \$185,000}	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	11	Sar buyors Sas sales
Douglas Stramship Company, Limited	20,010	\$50 \$15	Sic	\$85,439 } \$250,000 } \$600,000 }	Nil. \$24,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904		Saot buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited		£10	Lio	£205,000 }	L5.853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16 =\$5.378	41 %	5.25 buyers Tis. 55 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	1's 50	ffr. 50	Tis. 21,000	Tis. 43.761 £58,852	T's 21 fi al making Tls. 41 for 1904 Tls. 12 final making Tls. 32 for 19 4 Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	3 7 X 7 X 4 X	Tis, to sollers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	(10.000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000 } \$15,093 } \$400,000	\$1,287	{\$1.80 & b. 40 cts } for year ending 30.4	ay { 6 %	\$37 buyers \$26 sales \$125 sales
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	٠,	100	\$100	\$130,153 Tis, 126,000	\$21,231 The 6 too	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1904		Tis. 28 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	20,000	¶ ton	T.Tls. 50	Tis. 276,679 \$	Tis. 6,190	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904 \$3 for 1897	9 %	S224 sellers \$271 bayers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Lunited January, Limited January, Limited January, Limited January, Mining.	7,000	Tino "Is to	\$100 Tin. 50	7 is. 100,000	Dr. 185.987 Tls. 1,635	Tis. 21 for year ending 30.9.04	2 %	Tis. 60 huyers Tis. 71 sellers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited Etub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000 50,000	I	G. \$10 18/10	none £4,873	£7,820 G \$672,091 Dr. £4,029	50 cents making G. \$1 for 1904	54 %	S3) sellers
Cocicié Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS	16,000	Frs. 250	Fry. 250	4.0	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 190	3 3	\$440 \$33 buyers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited		\$25	\$25 \$50	\$70,000 \$58,473 \$10,000	18,577 \$29,422	Final of \$21 making \$5 for 1904	ta in the	Stof sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharland Codown, Co., Ld.		Sto	\$50	\$300,000 \$250,000 \$33,500	\$498,289	{\$6 dividend and \$1 bor us for and hall year 1904	· 54 - 17.2	\$204 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	12,000 filoso	201	\$64	\$60,000 \$55,500 \$150,000	\$489 . \$40,936	\$510 div. and \$21 bonus } for 1003		Sai sellers Sass buyers Stark
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tis. 100 Tis. 100	Tis, 900,000	Tls. 48,153	1 s. 5 interim for 1904/5	The state of the s	Tis. 155 buyers Tis. 187 sales
Tanjong Pager Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100 Tis, 100	\$100	72,100,000	\$206,615 Tls. 2,762	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for to Tis. 18 for 1904	91 %	\$19; sellers Tis. 187 buyers \$29 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)		\$25 T.Tis.5	525 n T.Tls. 5	Tis. 34,000 }				Tis. 145 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited with Longlong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	. 11 .	\$50 \$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$10,000 \$250,000	\$37.875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	91 %	S144 buyers S126 sellers Tis. 22 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Snanghai) Il umphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	Tis. 25	Tls. 25	Tis, 13,986 \$200,994 \$50,000	Tis. 680 Str.958	Tis. 0.87% for the year ending 31.3.1904	71 %	S13 buyers
Rowloon Land and Building Company, Limited		4,00		Tis. 828 813	1000	Tis. 3 final and Tis. 2 bonus makit	9 7 %	Tis. 116 sales Tis. 47 sellers
Tientain Hotel des Colonies, Limited	7,720	Tis. io	Tis. 50	Tis. 67,300	118, 070	Final of Tis. 4 making Tis. 7 for 1904	58 7	Tls. 125
West Point Building Company, Limited COTTON MILLS. Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld	12,500	350	350	none	\$1,247 Tls. 11,655	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	4 4 4	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	f Tis. 50,00	\$22,862 Tls. 13,629			Sich sellers Til 40
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld. Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., L Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	d. 8,000	Tis. 100	Tis. 75 Tis. 100 Tis. 500	Tis. 35,227	Tis. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 share	8 111 1111	Tis. 40 Tis. 80
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS. Albambra, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	1779 11. 24.820	414100	First year ending 30 0.1900	in in	Stoo buyers Soi sellers Tis. 68 sales
Miscellani ous. Angle-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	Tis. 25,000		First year	5 7	Siis buyers Ssi buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited Central Stores, Limited Do. (Founders')	1,200 6,000	Sio	\$12 \$12 511	\$20,000	\$1,182	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 190	81 2	Szi sollers Sico Sá sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	14,000 60,000 4,000	\$12 Tis. 50	\$71 \$12 1 Tis, 50	none Tis. 30,000	Nil. Tls. 718	Tis. 5 for 1904	31 %	Signellers Tis. 65 agles Sio
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000 100,000 25,000	\$10 \$10 \$7\$	\$10 \$10 \$6	\$8,0000	\$3,739 \$1,581 Dr. Tls. 152,318	So cents for 1904	91 %	Sty sales \$17 Tis. 25 soles
Fraser and Neave, Limited Green Island Cement Company, Limited Do. (New Issue)	4.500	\$50 \$10	\$50 \$10	\$112,500 \$400,000 \$25,000	\$2.700 \$95,054	\$5 div. and \$21 bonus for 1903	8 % 71 %	\$27 sales \$17 \$.4 buyers
1 l'ongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	\$20 £10	£10	\$186,000	£7,625	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	TENDER OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	\$160 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	1,250	\$100	\$100	} none \$50,000	\$1,747 \$2,79	\$15 for year ending 30.11 1904		Stil buyers \$227 sellers \$242 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	10,000	150	\$50	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	\$11,137	Final of 70 cts. and 50 cts. bonus making	8 10 7	S151 buyers S178 S135 buyers
Line, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none Tls. 528,210	Tis. 35,849	Interim of \$5	3 71 X	\$140 buyers Tis, 235 sales
ploitatic in Langkai, Limited Maynard and Company, Limited S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	1 Tis. 19,465		\$2 for year ended 31:10.1904	og }	
Shanghai & llongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., I Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	.d. 1,200	S. 18 10 10	\$50	None .	Dr. \$5,537	Final of Cls. 5 making Tls. 84 for 190	71.7	Tis. 112 buyên Tis. 75 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400 4,500 7,200	Tis. 5 Tis. 10	o Tis. 5	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 140,000	Tls. 10,24 Tls. 0,95 Tls. 7,36	Final of 37/6 making 51/6 for 1904	91 7	Tis. 150 sales Tis. 410 S80
Singapore Dispensary, Limited South China Morning Post, Limited Team Laundry Company, Limited	6,000 5,000	\$ 50 \$25 \$ 5.5	7.0			None	21 2	57 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,00	\$100	3 13 30	\$25,000	- \$700 3. \$84.81	Sto for second half year 1904 (St div. and 35 cents bonus for half ye ended 309.1904.	131 X 61 2	
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ld., Lientsin Waterworks Company, Limited United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	2,00 9,90	7.71. I	00 T.TL 10	none Tis, 15,259	Tis. 3,03	Final of Tis. 4 making Tis. 8 for 1903		T.Tis. 125 sales
Do. (Founders d Watson, A. S. & Co., Limited	10	\$10 510	Sio	Second	3 \$2,88	Interim of 50 cents for 1904	11.	S131 buyers
d William Powells Limited	11.0	D 12.	S 10			Interim of 50 centr for year 1904/1901		% Sill buyers

Printed and Published by Jose PEDRO BRAGA, for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, is the City of Victoria, Houghook

NEW PERIES No 4845

晚十初月四年一十三緒光

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1905.

330 PBR ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CRNTS.

Banks.

Y okohama specie bank, limited. ESTABLISHED 1880. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBEDYen 24,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000 CAPITAL UNCALLED...... 0,000,000 RESERVE FUND 9,720,000

Head Officer-YOKOHAMA. Branches and Agencies. TOKIO, LONDON. NEW YORK. NAGASAKI. HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SHANGHAL NEWCHWANG. BOMBAY.

LONDON BANKERS THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD PARRS' BANK, LD. THE UNION OF LONDON AND

TIENTSIN.

PEKING.

SMITHS BANK, LD. ONGKONG BRANCH:-INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the Daily Balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

LIAOYANG.

DALNY.

Hongkong, 29th, March, 1905. TTONGKONG AND SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

RESERVE FUND. Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000 \$18,000,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS. \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman. A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman. H. Schubart, Esq. Hon. W. J. Gresson, E. Shellim, Esq. G. H. Medhurst, Esq. Hon. R. Shewan, A. J. Raymond, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq. F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong-J. R. M. SMITH. MANAGER: Shanghai-H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of a per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 21 per Cent, per Annum. For 6 months, 34 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager. Hongkong, toth May, 1905,

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 32 PER Depositors may transfer at, their option RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-balances of \$100 or mere to the HONGKONG AND HOLDERS

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT, per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager. Howkong, 1st May, 1902.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Calcutta Hankow Tsinanfu Tsingtan Tientsin

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. M. HOMANN,

Hongkong, 1st April, 1905.

Ansurance.

NURTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMEURG.

THE Undersigned ALENTS of the above Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS a CURRENT RATES.

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CORPORATION. FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORISED GOLD \$10,000,000 CAPITAL PAID, UP GOLD \$ 3,947,200 RESERVE FUNDGOLD \$ 3,947,200 HEAD OFFICE

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LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD. BRITISH LINEN COMPANY. BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Descrip-I tion of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application. CHARLES R. SCOTT.

20, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 18th February, 1905.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

Manager.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896. Shanghai Tacls

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000 Head Office: -SHANGHAL.

Branches and Agencies. PENANG. CANTON. SINGAPORE. CHEFOO. TIENTSIN. HANKOW. PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collec-L tion Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. " per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months." E. W. RUTTER,

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE:-LONDON.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent

T. P. COCHRANE, Hongkong, 19th May, 1901.

ALL SUFFERERS

NERVOUSNESS AND GENERAL

DEBILITY SHOULD TRY OUR

NERVINE PILLS.

HEY stimulate and brace up the system

and act also as a First-class Tonic.

IN BOTTLES..........\$1.50. HE PHARMACY,

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56, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

E. G. Andrews (Passing through the Inland Sea). BENGAL. About 19th ? Freight and LONDON, &c..... H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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WROUGHT ENAMELLED SAUCEPANS

will not CHIP or CRACK in use

MILK SAUCEPANS CREAM FREEZERS

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IN BOTTLES, HALF-BOTTLES AND SPLITS.



TOR STOMACH troubles and all diseases arising from excess of URIC ACID such as Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout consumers are benefited by drinking the water, it being a perfect alkaline corrective It mixes well with Wines and Spirits without in any way destroying the

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Hongkong, 28th April, 1905.

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CONSULTING MARINE & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, ETC.

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RACING AND CRUISING. OUR MOTORS For Reliability, Workmanship. Lightness. Estimates cheerfully given.



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Boyril gives strength,

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nourishment and sustenance. It is agreeable to the taste, is stimulating in its effects, is easily. assimilated and digested. Bovril contains bloodenriching and muscle-building properties. of the leading athletes of the day train on Bovril.





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Per Case of 8 Dozen Pints

Sole Agents,

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Extra Special \$16.00 per case 12/1

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1904

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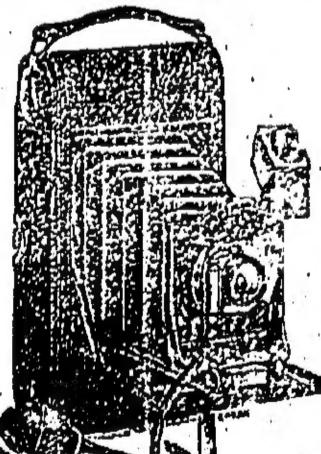
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Hongkong, 18th August, 1904. ACHEE & CO. ESTABLISED 1859.

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Telephone 256. Hongkong, 6th May, 1905. [41



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EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905

HOTELS. A LITTLE CHANGE.

The round trip from Hongkong to Magao, thence to Canton and back to Hongkong, will be found interesting and enjoyable. WM. FARMER, Proprietor,

WEST RIVER STEAMERS. JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

	,	
5.S.	"HONAM,"2,363	tons,, Captain H. D. Jones.
11	"POWAN,"2,338	R. D. Thomas.
. 17	"FATSHAN,"2,260	W. A. Valentine
19	"HANKOW,"3,073	" " C. V. Lloyd.
10	"KINSHAN,"1,995	n j. J. Lossius.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted). Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation. SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE. Time-table). Departures on Sundays at Noon.

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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE. S.S. "SAINAM,"......588 tons..........Captain J. Willox.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, - Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:-Canton to Wuchow.......Single \$15.00. Return \$15.00. Canton to Tak HingSingle \$12.50. Return \$21.00. Canton to Samshui......Single \$7.50.

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S.S. "LIN FAN "....... Capt. B. Branch. S.S. "SANUI "..... Capt. H. Black. Departures from Hongkong to Wuchow about three times every week, calling at Kumchuk, Samshui, Shiuhing and Tak-Hing. Departures from Wuchow about three times every week calling at the same posts.

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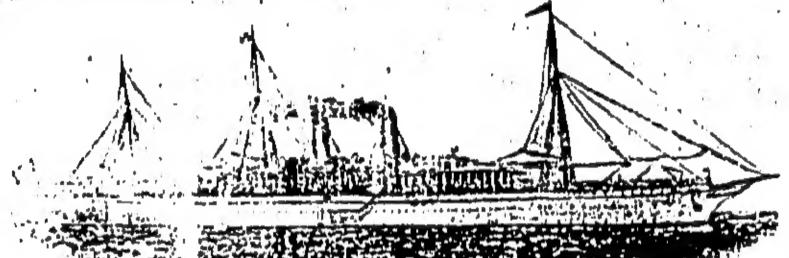
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1905.

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THE FAST ROUTS BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND BUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. (CALLING AT SHANGHAL, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.O.)

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG .- (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION). R.M.S. "ATHENIAN "...... 2,440 Tons WEDNESDAY, 24th May. "EMPRESS OF CHINA" ... 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 31st May. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 21st June. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA-OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN-COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry " Intermediate " Passengers only at Inter-

mediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RAPES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments. For further information, Major, Paries, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage,

D. E BROWN, General Agent, 9. Pedder's Street. Hongkong, 10th May, 1,05.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS, DESTINATIONS,	and a second sec
SENEGAMBIA HAVRE and HAMBU Jaburg (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG &	COLOMBO). 38th May. Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ; HAVRE and HAMBU	COLOMBO). 12th June, } Freight,
Russ (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG &	COLOMBO). 3 ZOLO JUNE. 3 PRESENTA
SITHONIA HAVRE and HAMBU Hildebrandt (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG &	COLOMBO) } 12th July. } Freight.
ACILIA	COLOMBO). 36th July. Freight.
NUBIA NEW YORK VIA SU with liberty to call at the Mal	127

For farther Particulars, apply to

H MBURG- MERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE, No T. Queen's Rulldings.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1905.

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources. Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

Littalis.

HORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREME EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUBZ, PORT SAID. NAPLES. GENOA ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG: PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS: Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage. W.B.-Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russis PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

	N. A.	1				
	STEAMERS. ROON BAYERN ZIETEN DARMSTADT SACHSEN SCHARNHORST PRINZ HEINRICH PRINZ BITEL FRIBDR			SAILING	DATES.	
	ROON	*****	WEDN	IESDAY,	24th May.	
	RAVERN		WEDN	IESDAY,	7th June.	1.
	ZIETEN		WEDI	NESDAY,	21st June.	1
	DARMSTADT		WED	NESDAY,	5th July.	
	SACHSEN		WEDI	NESDAY,	19th July.	-
	SCHARNHORST		WED	NESDAY,	2nd Augu	St.
Ł	PRINZ HEINRICH		WED.	NESDAY,	16th Augu	st.
	PRINZ BITEL FRIBDR.	ICH	WED	NESDAY,	30th Augu	st.
	PREUSSEN		WED	NESDAY,	13th Septe	mber.
	PREUSSEN		WEDI	NESDAY,	27th Septe	mber.
	DAVEDN		ALLES OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	HESDER!	THE OTION	Julia
	GNRISRNAII		LANGE OF BUILDING	H PO D W I	25th Octo	30 to
	DDFNIFECC ALIE		AT BOLD.		OUT TAOLS	ALL LOUIS AND A SECOND
	SACHSEN		WED	NESDAY	azna Nov	omber.
	SACHSEN. PRINZ REGENT LUITE	OLD	WED WED	NESDAY	oin Dece	mper
	PRINZ HEINRICH			MESTAR	" som nece	moer.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1005, at Noon, the Steamship "ROON," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain G. Meiners, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. Calling at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, Catgo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 23rd May. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board. .

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration).

	1			
1	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.	
ļ	PRINZ SIGISMUND		TUESDAY, 30th May.	
. I	WITTEHAD		TURSDAY. 27th Tune	١.
Į	PRINZ WALDEMAR		"LDESCAA" 32m Jaily.	ı

ON TUESDAY, the 30th May, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Captain D. Lenz, with Mails, l'assengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendld accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SATLINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN	& AUSTRALIAN	SERVICE
FOR	STEAMER	ABOUT.

KOBE & YOKOHAMAWILLEHADTUESDAY, 6th June. SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ZIETENWEDNESDAY, 24th May. SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, DARMSTADTWEDNESDAY, 7th June. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkorg, 10th May, 1905

MELCHERS & CO...

Intimations.

TT	ONGRONG	HIGH-LI	EVEL	TRAM-
H	ONGKONG WAYS CO	MPANY.	LIMIT	ID.
	TIM	E TABLE	100	

	WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to	7.30 a.m Every 3	o minutes. + '
7.30 a.m. to	.8.00 a.m Every I	o minutes.
8.00 a.m. to	8.30 a.m Every I	5 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to	9.30 a.m Every 1	o minutes.
0.10 a.m. to	11.00 a.m Every 1	5 minutes. :
11.10 a.m. to	12.45 p.m Every 1	f minutes.
1245 p.m. to	1.15 p.m Every 1	o minutes.
1.15 p.m. to	-	5 minutes."
1.45 p.m. to	2.15 p.m Every 1	o minutes.
2.15 p.m. to	3.00 p.m Every 1	5 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to	5.00 p.m Every	5 minutes.
Big Pilmi	A	I amiliantes

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes, 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 12.00 Noon to '1.00 p.m Every to minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. NIGHT CARS as on Week Days. SATURDAYS. Extra care at 11,30 and 11,45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 29th December, 1904.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

TOP FLOOR

DORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR GING and COPYING in all Sizes."

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE. Hangkong, 15th September, 1903.

CHEUNG. PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP PLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN Ice House Roul.

S now in a position, in his New and Com? modious Premises, to sclipse, as beretolore; ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED n the Colony or in any part of the Far Bast. GROUPS AND VIEWS

n 150cia!!:7 Housenny, 2384 Septemb 1599.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MER-CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR. H ARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

. DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, Sole Agents for

PERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF : SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES: Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

KWONG LOONG.

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR. from Shanghai, has opened a FURNITURE STORE

No. 45, DES VOEUK ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name. XX7HERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE VV of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hougkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ld., Joint Telegraphs Cos., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as We have pleasure in stating that Mr. L. KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to

our Dispensary and gave us, every satisfac-(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld. ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate. AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1904.

Untimations.

LINES. THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.

No. 1 DOCK. Length inside, 514ft. Width of

entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.

Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to

pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK. Length inside, 875 ft. Width of

entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workinanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 876.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

A. F. CARRICK, C. B. N. M. HOLMES, C. E., C. W. MEAD, C. E., General Manager, President and Vice-President and

Shanghai Manager. . Hongkong Manager. Manila. ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS. HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA. Cable Address ; WERRICK, HONGKONG.

Railway A Speciality made --- Hydraulic of Reinforced Concrete Mining and and Concrete Piles. Sanitary

Enginerring.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905.

Examinations · Surveys

On all Railway or Proposed Reports and Construction Works.

"MINIMAX"

TINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED. LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN,

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus. AUTOMATIC. NO HOSE. Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine. Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.
SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet. IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Maximum of simplicity and effect.

or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Honekong, 10th May, 1905.



RIGHT

N. LAZARUS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 10. D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG, (One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right. Spectacles for all requirements. All kinds of Repairs,

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on " Defective Sight"-free. SHANOHAL. CALCUTTA, 566, Nanking Road 59, Bentinck Street. 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. Hongkong, 24th March, 1904.

Potels.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56. For Terms, &c., apply to the

Hongkong, and July, 1000

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS

GO TO THE Proprietor and Manager,

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

MODERATE IPRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOOM. Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

TOUR SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN COMVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most espectfully to AllEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

AN APPEAL.

patronage and support, and desires to state that le will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds I NREDLE WORK. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffe Gollars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Cantren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroider. faterials can be supplied, if required. The Superioress will also be most grateful firmly PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made Buoks for the Children of the Poor Schools.

to are taught by the Sistera, Inngknog, san 1 April, 18q1

Intimation.

LIMITED. -ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.—

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

(FIRST FLOOR BY LIFT.)

NEW LACE AND MUSLIN

DAINTY AND

SHADES!!! CANDLE

LLLU I NIU

SHADES!!!

ELEGANT,

Prices from 50 cts, to \$27.50 each.

A Splendid Variety of

CROCKERY

comprising TOILET SETS. SERVICES.

JUGS,

Selection of

and

FLOWER

HONGKONG.

Hangkong, 8th May, 1005.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

DARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1005, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Covernor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND ab we Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, com

mencing from 10th July, 1899. PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

	1-	,		- 234	11/4		-	112	LOI.	
,	No. of Said Pocyrists.	Boundary Measurements.				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Real	T. S.		
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	,		-	fi.	ft.	(L	ft.		8	1
:		Infand Lot No. 1,74	Condait Rose	8 5'	931	_6-,bez	75'	₹,568	đo 	z,285
1		Hone	kona Ash	34	'		- '		'	

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from D. H. SILAS, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

FRIDAY, the 19th May, 1905, commencing at 2 PM, at his residence, "The Den," Castle Steps, THE WHOLR OF HIS VALUABLE

OUSEHOLD FURNITUR Comprising :-

HATSTAND with BEVELLED MIRROR HALL and HOLTZ DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHIFFONIER with MIRROR CONSOLE TABLE with BEVELLED MIRROR, CARD TABLES, OCCASIONAL TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE MAN-TEL CLOCKS, VASES and ORNAMENTS

MAHOGANY EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MARBLE-TOP SIDEROARD with BEVELLED MIRROR, DINNER WAG. with MIRRORS, LEATHER COVERED ARMCHAIRS and DINING CHAIR, ICE CHEST and PUNKAH, &c. BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, WAR. DROBES with BEVE LED MIRROP, BUREAU with MIRRO , TOILETTABLES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET

SETS, No., &c.; BATHROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES:

A Quantity of FINELY CARVED CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE: I COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD:

A Quantity of GAS FITTINGS, &c. ;

A Large Quantity of PLANTS in Pots, TERMS:-As Customary, On view from Tuesday, the 16th May, 1905. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer. Hongkong, tath May, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1905, at 2.30 P.M. at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ica House Street, SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising :-

PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MOROCCO-COVERED DINING ROOMSUITF, CANTON CARVED BLACK. WOOD WARE, DOUBLE BRASS BED-STEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES, CAR PETS. TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, GLASS and CROC-KERY WARE, TEAKWOOD DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, MAR-BLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, TERMS :-- As usual,

HUGHES & HOUGH, 'Auctioneers. Hongkong, 12th May, 1905. [559

- PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGER,

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Caine Road, Victoria, Hongkong,

THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1905, at 3 P.M.,

Mr. GEO, P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE Premises are Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 423 and Section A of Inland Lot No. 523 with the Messuage and Buildings thereon, known as "DINDER," No 51, Caine Road, and contain in the whole 29,138 square feet, and are, held from the Crown for the residues of the res-

pective terms of 999 years, Annual Crown' Rent \$76.65. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to-

EWENS & HARSTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to: GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1905.

A FOOR & Co., 12, Pottinger Street, Central. GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS

AND COMPRADORES, COAL MERCHANTS

AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY YEARS STANDING. A LL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and A Ballast supply from alongside at the

shortest notice and with all possible dispatch. Moderate terms. Orders solicite. Hongkong, 25rd February, 1905.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING. Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern'y spirit moves us to keep working away at its until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will there's a way. " If we could but rob cod liver." oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable," So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn ord liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Cods h itself into a Bird

of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished, is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bar peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished

for, Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuri, ties Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles-Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London,uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scieninfluences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere,

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

LOOPUYT, trading as P. LOOPUYT & Co., of No. 49, Lange Nieuwstraat, Schiedam, Holland, has on the 14th day of September, 1904, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark :-



in the name of PIETER LOOPUYT, who claims to be the sole l'roprietor thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the Apdicant in respect of Gin, in Class 43. Dated the 10th day of March, 1905.

WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Applicant

BELLS ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENC LIMITED.

BRANCH REGISTER OF MEMBER REGISTER has this day been established under The Companies (Colonial Registers) Act 1883 and will be kept at the Office of the Undersigned who are duly authorised to exer cise all the powers of the Directors of the Company in relation to transfer of Shares entered n such branch register.

Dated this First day of May, 1905. BRADLEY'& Co.

TASTE

FUSSELL'S PURE RICH THICK CREAM "ONCE"

AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

Delicious with Fruits.

COLONISTS, Miners, Sailors, Yachtsmen, Hotel Proprietors, in fact "Everybody" in all parts of the Globs have pronounced it as " Simply Delicious." SOLE AGENT:-

H. RUTTONJEE, For South China.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

BELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speed,ly
and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THERAPION. a complete revolution has been wrought in this de-partment of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

miserable existence.

HERAPION No. 1—A Boyereign Hernedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

HERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign superseding, pains and swallings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarasparilia are popularly but arroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisoneus matter from the body.

HERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign in Hernedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sieepleestess, distante and incanacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and heati, and all those disorders rasulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even railova.

HERAPION is soldby principal Chemista throughout the world. Price in England 20 a 4%. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the world Therapion appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd...

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila,

MISSIONS AND GIFTS.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

At the end of March the American Board of Foreign Missions caused a stir in the United States by announcing that the Prudential Committee of the Board had unanimously accepted A gift of \$100,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, but final acceptance was mostponed for a fortnight, in deference to those who were opposed to accepting the gift. The Committee in accepting the donation said its acceptance "involves an expression of opinion on the part of the Com-

mittee as to the character of the givers, and to express an opinion seems unwarrantable." The position taken up by the American Board of Foreign Missions called forth a good deal of opposition from ministers. On the 30th ult. a Committee representing Congregational clergymen of Boston issued the following state-

The Committee considered the reply of the Prudential Committee to the protest and were a unit in the conviction that this reply raises a still more fundamental and serious issue, namely, that the Prudential Committee disclaims all morel responsibility, for discrimingtion as to the sources from which they may receive money for Christian work. For this reason M. D. C. M., Victoria University,-M. B., it seemed to the Committee all the more no-Toronto University, -- Consulting Physician to cessary to make the protest. Therefore, since Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto the Prudential Committee have deferred final General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased action for two weeks in order that as wide an to state that the results from using Wampole's expression of opinion as possible might be made Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been upon the issue, a Committee was appointed to submit the facts and documents in the matter to the Congregational ministers of the country, tific principles." It increases the appetite and This Committee was instructed to confer with the Prudential Committee and endeavour to secure if possible their co-operation in this

President Tucker, of Dartmouth College, contributed the following opinion to the discussion :---

in regard to the general position taken by the defenders of the action of the Prudenti Committee in accepting Mr. Rockefeller that a missionary organisation has no right discriminate in regard to the money received lest it pass unwarranted judgment upon the business methods of the donor, I take issue at once. The acceptance by the American Board of a gift from this source, under the present conditions, must mean one of two things? either the Board believes that the business methods involved are correct or that they are a matter of moral indifference so far as the reception of the money is concerned. For one, I do not like to see the American Board take either one of these positions. Such action hurts the conscience of the coming generation more than that of the generation which passing. It is not an incentive to missionary zeal. No organisation set to the high and lasting endatof Christian service can allow itself to be thought indifferent to the moral issues of the day whenever these issues are

necessarily affected by its action, The ministerial action called forth the following statement from Mr. H. H. Rogers, Vice-

President of the Standard Oil Company ;-Ministers say queer things. Dr. Washing-ton Gladden (Moderator of the Congregational Church) says that everybody knows that John D. Rockefeller has obtained his money dishonestly. With as much reason I could say that everybody knows that Dr. Cladden would not trust the deacons of his church, because they would surely break some of them and bend the rest. Slavery in certain sections of the United States was legal until President-Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Rebates on railroads were just as legal until the passage of the Inter-State Commerce Act. After an exhaustive examination by the industrial Commission authorised by Congress on June 18th, 1898, in a review of the evidence the

Commission reported as follows: "It has been charged as a matter of general belief on the part of almost all of the opponents of the Standard Oil Company that these discriminations in various forms have been continually received even up to date. On the other hand, the charges have been denied most emphatically by every representative of the Standard Oil Company with reference to all cases excepting one which they claim was a mistake, the amount of freight due being promptly paid on discovery of the error. The Standard Oil Company not merely challenged the opponents to bring forth proof of any case, but produces many letters from leading officials of railroads to show that the company had in no case received any favours or asked for

In answer to Mr. Rogers, Dr. Gladden wrote As follows:--

Mr. Rogers alleges that the vast sums extorted in rebates by the Standard Oil Company from its competitors were "legally" taken be-cause no law explicitly forbade them. What I said was that the money was "flagitiously" acquired. To coerce the railroads into an agreement by which it received a large rebate on not only its own oil, but on all the oil, sent by its competitors; to force the railroads to rob its competitors for its enrichment was, I submit, a flagitious policy, a shameful policy. If there was no law at that time by which this particular kind of robbery could be punished, the robbery was no less flagrant and outrageous." It was by this means that this enormous power was created.

I am not a lawyer, but I should think it altogether possible that even under the common law such an iniquity as this might have been punished. Railways which are chartered under public law must be required to render to all the people an equal service. If such use of them as was made by the Standard Oil Company Coulds. Company could not be punished our legal machinery would be very defective,

It became known on the 31st ultimo that prior to the final action by the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions in accepting the gift tendered by Mr. John D. Pockefeller, a number of prominent members of the Board at a meeting held in New York city considered the matter at length. As a result the parties to the conference issued a statement in which they declared they did not feel that the acceptance of the gift would compromise the Board is any way. The statement issued as a result of the meeting was as follows ;--

"The Prudential Committee of the American Board has been requested to refuse a cer-tain gift for its missionary work, on the ground that the giver is the president of a corporation whose business methods are extensively critical [Continued on page 7.]

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE;

WE have this day WITHDRAWN our POWER OF ATTORNEY in favour of Mr. ERNEST J. MOSS, the late Manager of our Foochow Branch, who is no longer in the employ of our Firm.

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED. Hongkong, 8th May, 1905.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. HE Steamship

"BAYERN " having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained,

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before to o'clock TO-MORROW MORNING. .

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant will be subject to rent,

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship ..

Undersigned,

"PRINZ SIGISMUND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence

delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless TO-MORROW MORNING

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th finstant, will be All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at All Claims must reach us before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Col. Hongkong, 8th May, 1905.

Untimations.

CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to

TIFFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong. A VERITABLE FAIRY LAND, REAL GERMAN FASS BEER ON

DRAUGHT. Entrance-No. 14, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905. WISE MAN

BUYS A "SINGER"; IT'S TRUE

ECONOMY.

5 YEARS' GUARANTEE; · FREE INSTRUCTION ; EASY PAYMENTS

.It's something you need, SHOW-ROOMS :-- I, WYNDHAM STREET. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905,

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. This is the age of Lateur chand experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ramacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man * Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the -by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Thempion, particulars of which will be found in another column. A This preparation is unquestionably one discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in 1 mother column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines everintroduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Johert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-knowin Chassaignae, and indeed by sil those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthytheattention of those who requires such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has like the lained philipalipher's atouch been the object of search of some ham fall generous minds; and far beyond the mere have been fall generous minds; and far beyond the mere have been fall concepts the falling energies of the counferned could be surely the falling energies of the counferned could the one case, and in the other so affectually, speedly and anticly to expel from the system without the side, over the knowledge of a second party, the poisons of acquired or luberited disease mails here protean forms as to leave notaint of take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which in little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to east into oblivion all thuse questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Thempion and the properson to prove that it is destined to east into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Thempion as Central Africa, the Fill Islands, St. Helena kee-Dlamend Fields Assertion Emission districts as Central Africa, the Fill Islands, Bt.

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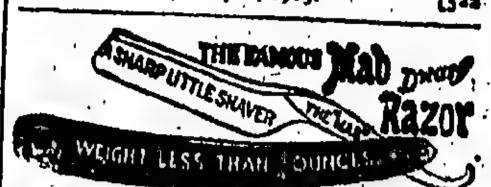
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Single Copies. Daily, ren cents; Weekly, twenty.

The Pangkang Gelegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1905.

MACAO-CANTON RAILWAY

CONVENTION. On various occasions we have referred to the amazing Convention signed by Senhor Castello Branco, acting on behalf of the trenchant criticisms on the subject. So Portuguese Government, and the Chinese Government on the subject of the construction of a railway from Macao to Canton; and BLEND now that the Portuguese Parliament is sitting all bore out the correctness of the attitude and the question is before the country, it may not be out of place to consider some new aspects of the Convention which have of the Hongkong Telegraph dealing with this appeared as the result of a virulent newspaper controversy in Lisbon over the (alleged) Convention, and into which the Hongkong Telegraph has been dragged. In the first place, it should be borne in mind that this Convention now before the Cortes is not the first of its kind. Shortly after the Boxer trouble Senhor Castello Branco was open letters to that paper by Mr. F. Marappointed to arrange with the Chinese Government the terms of the delimitation of position in the Department of Marine and Macao; and to secure a concession for the building of a railway to connect Macao with only showed how they had failed to realise feeling in the Portuguese metropolis as rethe brilliant incapacity of Senhor Castello gards the result of the mission, which was Branco. When the Minister returned from so miserably carried out by the representa-China, and presented his wonderful Treaty to | tive of the Portuguese King and his counthe Portuguese Government, it bristled with trymen. This writer's communication on so many blatant absurdities that it was the subject of the Macao-Canton Railway unanimously cast out, and the Government Agreement came at a most opportune morefused to ratify it at any cost. That did ment. The Cortes was on the eve of re-asnot affect the great and only Senhor Castello sembling on the 6th ult., and the assen-Branco, nor does it seem to have affected tial that the Deputies, as well as the people his admirers; for His Excellency was again generally, should understand the question at appointed to proceed to China in order that lissue. That Mr. Marques Pereira has sucnegotiations might be re-started for the con- ceeded in giving effect to the protests clusion of more satisfactory conditions under against the ratification of the Convena new Convention. For the second time, tion, there cannot be the slightest doubt; then, at great expense to his Government, for, if public opinion can be taken Senhor Castello Branco embarked on his mission to China, and he succeeded in draft. ing another Convention with the Chinese Government. So satisfied with the terms of the new agreement were the Chinese officials that they must have chuckled in their long sleeves at the simplicity of the guileless and unsophisticated Portuguese Minister. This was not the descendant of those old-time heroes who wrested kingdoms from all parts of the world by force of the sword or by their agility ing good Portuguese citizens into moderately of brain. Here was a Minister after bad Chinese. The writer in O Popular, in one's own heart, who saw no spots the course of his laboured effusion, does not on the sun and understood diplomacy seek to refute the arguments adduced by the to mean something like the conferring of opponents of the burlesque Agreement, benefits on the other party without hope or | but, like the proverbial lawyer with a bad wish of a quid pro quo. It was an important | case, he resorts to "abusing the other side" task which had been assigned to Senhor with all his might and with all his power and Castello Branco, but he finished it blithely, with all his strength. He fails to see a single and it was only when some ill-mannered out- evil point in the Agreement, and in fact, the siders reviled him and his work, called him Minister Branco might well cry, "Save me an imbecile, incompetent and fatuous, that from my friends," for his advocate for the his pleasant dream of being recognised as a defence only emphasises the unsuccessful sort of saviour of his country, and of Macao | character of the mission to China. The in particular, was shattered, or at least shaken; abuse is of so personal a character that we for no one could hope to demolish the self- deem it infra dig, to employ the same uncomplacency of the gallant Senhor or his savoury terms in replying. It is sought to hypnotised supporters. It was two years ago show that access is gained to the columns when the Minister came out to China, and of the British press by nondescripts of a about the end of last year the texts of the character who, if the writer in the O Popular Treaty and of the Railway Convention were re- l'is to be believed, are of the gutter-snipe type, produced verbatim from the Shanghai papers | common amongst the riff-raffof the large cities | in the press of this Colony, not excepting of Europe-Lisbon included. We enter our local Portuguese contemporary. As the question of the Macao-Canton railway affected-or was considered to influence-in no small measure the commercial interests of this Colony, provided the enterprise was brought to a successful issue, we gave to it more than the usual prominence which would otherwise have attached to a mission so little creditable to the official in charge of its success, and to the European element in general. As we have submitted before, there can be no question that the Convention proposed to reduce the citizens of he said, in effect-"The Railway Conventhe Portuguese Colony-whose interests tion concluded by Portugal will be a dan-

Senhor Branco was supposed to protect and

promote—to a blind subserviency, subject

and rule of King Carlos. A more anomalous Literests of his nationals as the Minister Pleniand absurd proposition was never suggested, potentiary to China ... The Hongkong Teleyet Senhor Branco calmly agreed, app rent- graph has achieved a larger measure of imly, with the Chinese representatives that he portance in the eyes of the Portuguese Parsaw nothing ridiculous or lop-sided in it. It liament than the Popular would seek others would be futile now, after having previously to believe; for when it endeavours to revile commented on the sublime fatuity which our articles, it is with all the more pleasure acquiesced in the arrangement whereby that we discern in the columns of the Reeverything was in favour of the Chinese publican journal the defence on our behalf so Government and nothing left for the con ably directed by Mr. Marques Percirais cessionaries of the Portuguese Colony even the words of a local gentleman, who has been if the railway was laid down, to go into the associated with various Chinese officials in Articles seriatim. Chinese diplomacy had the matter of railways to a representative o outwitted and hood-winked the simple the Telegraph-who, of the way, was respon-Minister Branco, and there was nothing sible for the previous articles the terms of for him but to consider himself Senhor Castello Branco's Convention were an exceedingly smart fellow, and pre- entirely unworkable so far as the Portuguese Bent the draft Agreement to the Cortes, were concerned. We can only trust that where, no doubt, he would be feted the second Agreement having been thrown and leasted. We have pointed out, how- out, Senhor Castello, Branco will be allowed ever, how derogatory to his Government and to rest from his labours as a diplomatist to his compatriots were the terms of the China, and that if a third visit to China on Convention, and we urged that the Portu- behalf of Portugal is decided upon, he will be allowed to remain in peace at home, enjoyguese Chamber of Deputies would do well ing the solitude of a well-earned retreat. if they rejected the Convention absolutely and utterly. Nor, were we alone in our LOCAL AND GENERAL. denunciation of an Agreement so idiotic in its conception on the part of the Portuguese LIEUT, E. G. Barrett has resigned his comofficial. Our local contemporaries had some mission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, THREE cases of plague, one of which termin, ated fatally, have been notified since moon of THE next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme

also, had one of the Shanghai papers; while the local Portuguese organ, O Porvir, had several scathing and biting articles, which we had assumed in respect of the Conven-Court will be held on Thursday, the 18th inst tion. It would appear that every number JEMADAR 'Muhammad Khan, of the 129th' question was forwarded to Lisbon, carefully Baluchis, has been appointed honorary aidecolleted, and translated. By the last mail de-camp to H. E. the Governor with effect from from home we received a batch of Portuguese papers in which the articles from the English press of Hongkong were reproduced WE have received the report, accounts and balance sheet for last year of The London in the columns of the Portuguese Republi-Assurance for which Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg can journal, the Vanguarda, and in thirteen, & Co. are the local agents ques Pereira (who, by the way, holds a high

MR. Thomas Neave has been authorized by H. E. the Governor to be a suiveyor of boilers of unlicensed ste imships under 60 tons burden, the Colonies), the Portuguese Minister's vice Mr. John Lambert, resigned. mission to China was made the subject of Canton. The idea was so commendable unfavourable and unsparing criticism. The "A BREEZY statue for Hongkonz; the Prince A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt | and seemed so simple that nobody considered | Macao-Canton Agreement received special of Wales in Naval uniform," is the title of a there would be the slightest difficulty in notice, and the trenchant comments of that reproduction of a photograph of H. R. H. in a arriving at a satisfactory conclusion; but that able and crudite writer expresses public recent issue of the Illustrated London News. A GANG of twelve tough-looking Chinese

coolies started a fight with sticks and stones at West Point last night. They were arrested, and each of them was fined by Mr. Hazeland \$10, or two weeks. In September next, classes will be formed at. Queen's College, Hongkong, for a higher course of education than is at present provided

in class i. For the sake of distinction, these classes will be called the collegiate course. commercial course will be first instituted, and a scientific course will be inaugurated as soon as a sufficient number of students offers. LAST night about eight o'clock a Chinese woman went to change \$80 from paper to coin, at a money-changer's in Queen's Road Central. any criterion, Minister Branco is the

subject of popular ridicule. The ludicrous position of the whole affair is atup behind her and, snatching the bundle, made tained when the defence of Senhor Casoff and was lost in the crowd. The woman tello Branço's pet Agreement is taken up by the Progressist journal, O Popular. In that lively print, there is a violent tirade directed against all those who have dared to criticise, even by the raising of an eyebrow or the suspicion of a smile, the precious Agree-Lok Street and Connaught Road, Central, willin future be designated Rumsey Street, and the ment, with all its beautiful Articles, convertroad running from Des Vœux Central in Con-, naught Road Central in continuation of Wing

> An Order by His Majes y in Council smending the procedure to be followed in England in appeals to H. M. in Council, is printed in the Garette. The object of the Order is, on the one hand, to supply a method by which an appellant may set down an appeal ex parte without having to take out appearance orders against' a non-appearing respondent, and, on the other hand, to ensure the respondent's having ample notice of the appeal, and a reasonable time within which to appear.

OWING to difficulties that have arisen in connection with the attestation of signatures to documents executed in the Colonies and required for use in Bogland, it has been officially notified that persons who may have occasion to send certificates, powers of attorney, judicial acts or other documents for legal use in the United Kingdom should have these documents authenticated in this Colony by the Governor, as the Secretary of State for the into the realm of personalities when we Colonies is not prepared to certify for legalisaintrude ourselves upon public attention to tion any signature except that of the Gr disclaim in toto the puerile allegations of vernor.

She tied up her change in a handkerchief and

was returning home with it, when a man rushed

reported the matter to Inspector Gourlay and

GOYERNMENT notifications have been issued to

the effect that the street along the west side of

the new harbour office, lying between Wing

We Street will be designated Wing We Road.

inquiries are now being made.

the Portuguese journal; but to show that I Ar about half-past three o'clock this morning, as Lance Sergeant Evans was going his rounds, our articles were prompted by no personal he saw two men come up Victoria Street with animus, but were honest and sincere critia load of pork for the market, but finding the cisms, dictated by a correct view of the inmarket not yet open, they dumped the meat on equitable terms of the Convention, we may on the path-way, and went off for more. As recall what one of Senhor Branco's con-Sergeant Evans approached he saw. a number frères in China wrote to his Government of rats emerge from the gutter; and commence with reference to the Treaty which had been a rare feast on the fine fat meats. Seeing concluded. In that official's communication this, and knowing the meat was to be placed the market, and sold for human food, he lay low and watched for the return of the "dumpers" and was not long before he had them under gerous precedent, in relation to the Chinese arrest; and the meat removed with them to the Government, to European commercial in-Central Station. When the Court opened this to the beck and call of the Chinese Govern- terests, if the terms be acquiesced in withmorning Sergeant Evans placed the men and ment. In other words, instead of "one out protest.". That indicates the opinion the meat before Mr. G. Crme, when the former king, one flag" the Portuguese interested in which has been generally formed in the Past were fined \$10 each for exposing meat, intended the railway, would under this extraordinary as to the ineptitude displayed by Senhor for human consumption uncovered in a public Convention, have become nominal Chinese Branco, when, for the second time, he was thoroughfare, and the latter meaf was ordered subjects living, however, under the protection supposed to preserve and safeguard the in- to be destroyed.

PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION SHELVED.

MEETING OF MARINE LOT OWNERS.

A meeting of the marine lot owners inter-

ested in the Praya East Reclamation was hel-

on the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City

Hall, Hongkong, this afternoon. Hon. Sir Paul

Chater presided and among the others present subject to the conditions detailed in the were the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Messrs. A. J. Government's letter of 12th February, 1901, Raymond, A. Rodger, W. H. Potts, A.S. Hooper, and which were, as I have already said, laid H Ni Mody, A. N. Mody, A. H. Ough, Lee before you on the 17th April, 1901 and subject Shun Fan, Chow Hing Kee, Cheung Beng Hoon, Wing Kee, Kwack Chick, See Yat, Yong Chew, Kwock Lai Ting, Tam Yuk, Lee Wan Po, W. J. Winterburn, A Rumj hn, and E. Shellim. The Chairman, having read the notice call ing the meeting, and having stated that all marine lot owners had been notified by circular that the meeting was to take place, said :-Gentlemen, as some of you here this afternoon were no doubt not present at the meeting held on the 17th April, 1901, it may not be out of place, if I gave a short resume of what has taken place up to the present, which will at the same time serve to refresh the memory of those who attended the meeting. The proposition of a Praya East reclamation was originally made by me to the Government so far back as the 12th; June, 1900. The scheme as then set forth was not, however, acceptable, the Government contending that the terms proposed were unduly (avourable to the lotholders, and asking for an equal divi- a somewhat larger area for building but necession of the value of the land, reclaimed after suily increasing the amount of capital to be deduction of the expenses of reclamation. To expended by them on the scheme, though not this I could not consent unless on their part the Government would consent to include in would undoubtedly be claimed by marine lotholders for loss of rental, etc., on their existing lots during the progress of the work; and for the diminished value of these lots on conversion into inland lots, and I suggested, as an alternative, a further extension of the reclamation by another 75 feet to be added to the strip of land reserved for gadowns, making the depth of the reclamation 520 feet jostead of 445 feet as originally proposed; and a payment to the Treasury by the marine lot holders of a premium of 25 cents per foot on every foot of building land to be leased to them. To this the Government replied that they were prepared, provided you assented, recommend to the Secretary of State the general acceptance of the scheme, subject to certain conditions (set forth in their letter to me of the 12th February, 1901, and laid before you at the meeting of 17th. April, 1901), and to any modification the Secretary of State

were then put and carried unanimously:-1st.-That the proposals for the Wanchai reclamation embodied in the correspondence between Mr. Chater and the Government, published in the local papers be accepted in principle and Mr. Chater is hereby authorised to forward this resolution to the Colonial

might deem necessary. The position

affairs was then placed before you at

will remember that the following resolutions

and,-That the holders of lots fronting the sea authorise the Government to proceed forthwith with the preliminary surveys and plans and undertake to contribute in proportion to their marine frontages to the expenses incurred by the Government in so doing.

These resolutions were on the 20th April, 1976 forwarded by the to the Government, as per my letter of that date, which was at the time .published in the local press. Since that date, have until now had no further, communication from the Government bearing on the scheme, except one of the 29th July, 1901, merely raising the questions of why certain inland lots should come into the scheme. I have now to read to you a letter received by me from the Colonial Secretary dated the 29th March, 1905.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

29th March, 1905. -Sir,-With reference to your letter of the 23rd of August, 1901, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the proposed reclamation in front of Praya East, I am'directed to inform you that after much delay caused by correspondence with the Naval and Millitary Authorities concerning the boundary reclamation on the West side and with private owners concerning the boundary on the East side, and by the consideration of suggested alternative plans for the reclamution itself, the Governor is now prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a reclamation on the lines shewn the attached plan should be carried out Government on behalf of the Marine holders subject to the conditions A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, detailed in my predecessor's fetter -No.: 328 of the 12th of February, 1901. and to any modifications of or additions to the same that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may deem necessary, and to the payment as premium by the Marine lotholders of 25 cents for every square foot of building land reclaimed and handed over to them. The scheme is also subject to a final adjustment of the eastern and western boundaries of the reclamation with the owner of the adjoining properties.

2 It is to be understood that no matter how it, may be found convenient to divide the work in carrying it out, the whole cost shall be kept, in one general account, and shall be made to fall upon the whole of the contributors to the reclamation fund in proportion to the areas of building land accruing to each of them respectively; and the expense incurred for preliminary surveys and raising the level of the Praya shall be included in the genera

3. No detailed survey of the bed of the sea has been in ,de for the purposes of the proposed reclamation. An approximate estimate only of the cost can therefore be given and such estimate is \$1.36 per square foot of building land which will become available for distribution among the Marine lotholders. It is calculated that to years will be required to complete the reclamation.

4. I am to ask that you will lay the scheme before the Marine lotholders and inform, me in due course whether they are prepared to accept it subject to the condition mentioned.

From this you will see that His Excellency

the Governor is now prepared to recommend

to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that

a reclamation on the lines shown on the at-

tached plan should be carried out by the

Government on behalf of marine lot holders,

to any modifications of or additions to the same that the Secretary of State for the Colonies may deem necessary, and attributing the cause of the long delay to correspondence with the Naval and Military authorities over the boundary of the reclamation on the west side and with private owners over that of the East. A reference to, the two plans, both of which lay on the table, hows a considerable alteration in the plan it is now proposed to adopt from that submitted to .you. on 17th April, 1901. The new plan shown three blocks of building area as against two. only in the old and three new streets; each 75. feet wide as against two in the old scross streets twelve in number, each 75 feet wide as against ten of only 50 feet width. A glance at the two plans plso shows that the Government propose to go further out than was the originat idea, thus giving to the Marine Lot holders the actual cost per square foot of reclamation, the principal i em of cost of which is of course. the cost of reclamation the compensation that [the sea wall: When I last addressed you I gave the cost per square foot of building land nt 75 cents to \$1, and I am still of opinion that the work can be done at this price. The Government, however, now estimate the cost at \$1.36 per square foot of building land, an approximate estimate only, ro detailed survey. of the bed of the sea having yet been made. sithough at our meeting, of the 17th April, we passed the resolution referred to above authorinsing them to proceed forthwith with the ptellminary surveys, and plans and undertaking to contribute in proportion to our marine frontages to the expenses thereof. Gentlemen, I am of opinion that the Government's plantis a good one and it rests with you to say, whether it should be at once accepted and a start made with as little delay as possible, or whether, in your opinion, and having in view the large number of vacant tenements now existing in the Wanchai district it is expedient to add to the Colony this large area of building land and the scheme should not rather, while not being actually and definitely abandoned, be postponed tosome future day. I shall be glad of any expression of your views, and to answer to the best of meeting held on the 17th April, 1 ot, and you

> Mr. Raymond said-I beg to move the following resolution,-" That in view of the long period that has sinpsed since the scheme was. first mooted and looking to the fact that the filling up of the Wanchai district, which was to. be expected with the advent of i ramway communication, has not taken place, it is inexpedient at the present time to take any further steps towards the proposed reclamation ". Mr. Shellim seconded

my ability any question you may wish to put.

The Ch .irman-4re there any further question tions or remarks to be made on this subject?

There was no reply. The Chirman then put the resolution to the meeting, and after a show of hands declared the resolution carried, with one dissentient Mr. Winterburn. He then added-I thank you for your attendance. I shall communicate this resolution to the Government and should a reply be received you will find it in due! course in the Press.

The meeting then ended.

THE RIDER MAIN SYSTEM.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

It has been resolved by H.E. the Governol in Council that the district described below be defined as a district within which the water supply is to be controlled by means of rider mains and that the said district be known;as "Rider Main District No. 3." This district is bounded as follows: -By a line commencing: at the intersection of Des Voux Road West and Sutherland Street; thence proceeding east; wards along Des Vœux Road West to its intersection , with, Connaught Road West; .. thencealong Connaught Road West and Connaught Road Central to the intersection of the latter with Rumsey Street; thence along Rumsey Street to its intersection with Des Voeux Road: Central: thence along Des Vœux Road Cent al

to its intersection with Wing Lok Street thence along Wing Lok Street to its intersection with Wing Sing Street; thence along Wing Sing Street to its Intersection with Queen's Road Central; thence ulong Queen's Road Central to its intersection with Gongh Street. Steps; thence alony Googh Street Steps to its: intersection with Circular Pathway thence Fulong Circular l'athway to its Intersection with Ladder Street althonocialong Ladder Street to itadntersection with Hollywood Road; thence along Hollywood Road to its intersection with Queen's Road West; thence along Queen's Road West to its intersection with Sutherland Street ; and thence along Sutherland Street to its point of commencement. The line follows in all cases the centre line of the thoroughfares specified above. The following tenements shall also be deemed to be included within this district :-- Nos.115-205 odd numbers (inclusive)

Des Voeux Road West, No. 17, Wing; Lok: Street, No. 187, Queen's Road Central. Nos. 178-244 even numbers (inclusive), Queen's Road Central, Nos. 24-42 (inclusive), Circular Pathway, Nos 102-148 even numbers (inclusive) Queen's Road West, and Nos. 2:14 even num bers (inclusive), Sutherland Street, ...

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE French (Polynesien) toth insti-Indian (Gregory Apear) 15th inst. American (Dorte) 16th inst Canadian (Athenian) 18th inst. American (Manchurla) 2cth inst. Canadian (Empress of China) 23rd inst.

.The s.s. Rubl left Manila on 13th inst., at it am., and is due here on this inst, afternoon. The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s & s. Dorle with mails, &c., leaves Manila for this port to-morrow, at 4 p.m , and is due here on 16th inst, at noon, The C. P., R. Co.'s sis, Alhenian arrived at Nagusaki at 3 p.m., on 12th inst, and left again at o p.m., same day for Shanghai where the is. due to arrive at 6 public on 14th lunti

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's.

The Junction of the Baltic Fleets. NO CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, 11th May. No confirmation has been received from St. Petersburg, tegarding the junction of Admiral Negobatoff and Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleets.

Russia and French Neutrality.

The St. Petersburg Foreign Office, at an interview accorded to Reuter's representative, said that any change in French neutrality regulations, in response to pressure by Great Britain and Japan, would be regarded by Russians generally as an unfriend-

Tornado in the United States.

A tornado has partially wrecked Smyder, near Guthrie Oklahoma, killing and injuring five hundred.

Express in Collision.

TWO HUNDRED CASUALTIES, The Chicago express collided with freight train partially laden with dynamite at midnight near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Three terrific explosions took place and the trains were shattered.

Two hundred were killed and injured and the whole city shaken.

[N. C. D. News.]

A Demonstration from Vladivostok. VINDICTIVE TREATMENT OF A FAILING SHIP.

Tokio, 6th May. . It is reported that four Russian vessels from Viadivostok, apparently torpedo-boats, at noon yesterday, off linkkaido, fired on a sailing vessel, which was set on fire. The Russians' sailors were rescued.

were 100 feet lung and one 130 feet; they were. all two-funnelled.

and set it twice on fire. They then made off to the northward, detaining the master of the destroyed ship. Ten other memb rs of the crew were landed.

It is stated as probable that the Russian tancously with the torpedo-boats. It has transpired that the sailing-vessellwas

the third Parada Maru, of 198 tons. The cicw are rafe.

Tokin, 8th May, There are indications that the Russian torpedo-boats have already returned towards Vladivostok.

Altogether this northern raid was of the feeblest description and it is unlikely to produce any material effect on Japanese policy.

Steamer Mishaps At Moji.

Tabio, 8th May. during a dense fog. The P. & O. intermediate j steamer Banca got aground on a small island | And if explanations are desired from headnear Mulsurezima; she sustained a concavity quarters they are always evaded, or rather of three feet diameter in the bow above the waterline, but managed to sail towards I obe The British steamer Michlander (1,595 tons net) also grounded, but was refloated and entered Moji for repairs."

NAVAL NOIES.

The French gunboat Decider, has been coal-

The Alacrity and a destroyer left port this morning, and at 1.15 p.m. were followed by the second class cruiser Bonaventure, which steamed slowly out through the Lyemun, towing what appeared to be four small lighters or

SHIPPING JETSAM.

The I. C. S. N. Co. s.s. Wasning will leave for Tientsin via Swatow and Chefoo on Wednesday next, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m.

The se. Indravelli left Chingwantan yesterday and is due here on Tuesday next, with coolies, en route to Durban. After loading cargo and supplies she will proceed to her distination via Singapore.

LAUNCH AT BHANGHAL

An interesting ceremony took place at the International Dock, Shanghal, on Monday, the occasion being the launching of the Alexandra, the new passenger tender and tow-boat in course of construction by Messrs S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co. Ld., to the order of the Shang. hai Tug and Lighter Co. Li. According to the N. C. D. News, the Alex india will be the largest and best appointed tender on the river. miral is not only hampered by his own uncertin length between perpendiculars; moulded breadth, 26 ft., and moulded depth, 12 ft. 6 in. engines, with cylinders 18 in. and 36 in. in diameter respectively, by 27-in stroke, and is supplied with steam from cylindrical, returntube boilers, constructed for a working pressure of 130 lbs. per square inch. The boilers are fitted with three Morrison's patent suspension furnaces. The Alexandra will le fitted with steam stearing gear and a steam windlass, and her contract speed is to be 111 knots.

THE WEATHER.

of the Sea of Japan.

Forecast:-Moderate E. winds : falt.

THE BALTIO FLEETS

AGAIN S.GHTED.

Captain Jenkins, of the British steamer Derwhich arrived to-day from Saigon, reports that when leaving that port on the 9th. inst, there word three Russian transports there loading coal-for O fessa, according to report There was also the bespi al phip Kostboma in part. On the roth just, when, off the Three Kings at's p.m. he sighted about 17 warships with a number of transports. The former were about 10 to 12 miles off the coast, while the latter, with another hospital ship, were in Kua Bo l'ass.

The captain of the Shabshing, which has just arrived from the north, states that a rumour was being circulated in Swatow to the effect that a telegram had been received from Amoy reporting that on the night of 7th inst. five men-of-war, were seen p ssing Amoy in a nonherly direction at fu'l speed and without light. Their nationality could not be distin-

FIRING NEAR HONGKONG.

A SUCCESSION OF NIGHT ALARMS.

While we are " in the midst of glarms " it is but natural that people should start from their beds and listen intently when the sound of a gun is heard booming somewhere in the vicinity of 12 ongkong. For two or three mornings, after the witching" our o' twal," respectable residents who had passed their beauty sleep and were about to turn over for a second spell, were amazed to hear the sonorous boom of cannon rolling in waves over the water. Most people being under the impression that they were awakening from a dream, refrained from talking about it next day, fearing that ridicule which comes to the "bunder." nowadays. But about four o'clock this morning. the unmistakeable roar of cannon was heard; apparently not many miles from Hongkong. Of course it may be argued that thunder has some miles off, but in these days of Baltic Three of the torpedo-boats seen off Hokkaido Fleets which refuse to leave the hospitable shures of Hainan and Annam, and Togo squadrons which never appear, and are only The Russians ordered the crew off the sail- heard of as flitting phantoms of the night, to ing versel, poured kerosene over it, shelled it, say nothing of mysterious movements in the \$39,692.72, of which the aggregate sum of British fleet and a lively imagination over all, no one will for a moment accept such a tame a war-vessel; if we could only believe that it was the belligerents in action the tale could to \$1,577 75. warships sailed out from Vladivostok simul- be made quite diamatic, but that would be stretching the long bow just a trifle too far. Still here we have some salient facts to go upon; for several mornings during the past week, at I a.m. to be exact, the sound of firing has been heard; this morning guns were

pounding away, at 4 a.m. It may be said that the active and vigilant Vice-Admiral Sir Ge, ratel Noel is playing at night mar œuvres in real earnest. It is true that since His Excellency come to this station there has been an access of life and energy to the Fleet, but i is doubtful whether Fleet manœuvres which would involve heavy firing exercises would Four collisions occu red at Moji yesterday be carried out at this time, with no one knows how many Fleets in the vicinity of Hongkong. "passed on." Ask the Naval Yard and they say "Try the Commodore's office." Ask that vague individual and somebody there says "try the Tamur," then there is the usual fight with the teleph me girl, who cannot make out your persistent cadences on the telephone exchange, and after temporating with her and exhausting your stock of compliments, you manage to get switched on to the Tamar. You hear "a rushing mighty wind" over the wire. and at last a wee still voice says "Are you there?" You shout "Yes "and proceed with a long list of requirements, why this happened, why that happened, and so on. Then comes the chilling response "Can't hear a word you say,"

and to crown all the telephone girl cuts off

the connection, and it liss all to be

gone over again, with precisely the same re-

sult. The fact is nobody in official quarters

admits hearing guns broming in the early

hours of the morning. They were all too fast

the utmost reticer ce.". But still there is a

haunting suspicion that those guns were

"going." It would be extremely hard lines if

all the fine theories which have been built up

should be shattered, like the beautiful tale

about mat-shed hospitals or was it grandstands

to accommodate spectators who wished to view

the fight between Togo and the Halticers? ADMIRAL ROZHDIES: VENSKY'S PERPLEXITY. Osaka, 6th May .- A Vienna te egrani, slates that it is believed in reliable quarters that though Admiral Rozhdiestvensky has exchanged telegrams with his home government several times the situation has greatly changed since the fleet left Madagascar, and therefore the Ad-She is 150 feet in length over all, 143 ft, 6 in, sinty as to what course he shall take but the government does not appear to have issued any definite order. There is therefore, it is believed, no alternative for the fleet, but to spend its She is fitted with compound, surface-condensing time in cruising in waters where no Japanese are likely to be seen.

A SCARE IN THE SOUTH.

Under the above heading the N. C. D. News prints the following.-It appears from letters received from the South that there is quite a panic among Chinese merchants owing to the near proximity import trade of Hainan island (Kiungchoufu) has almost become paralysed. There also a up under the supervision of the Court, and 71 report that the provincial authorities think that the Russian fleet, confident that the Chinese The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, will be too weak to oppose them, will probably First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory :- take possession of Sanmun Bay, which has a funct as no returns have been furnished by On the 15th at 11.55 a. The barometer has good harbour and plenty of water. In oberisen over Japan and N. China, and is inclined dience, however, to instructions from the Wai- to legally strike them off the Register. wupu the Viceroys and Governors of Kwang. There were 37 companies registered in 1904, overstepping the limits of this article to begin An area of high pressure covers the S. part tung, Fukien, and Chekiang provinces have the revenue from which was -- Registration a treatise on present Japanese tactics; after the ordered the military authorities along the sea- Fees, \$5,32900; Filing and other Fees, war books will be written on the subject. Gradients continue slight on the China coast, Coast to keep a good look out on the Balticers \$2,049 75; making a total of \$7,378.75. and moderate E, winds may be expected in the and to prevent them; if possible, from violating The total sums collected during the year by in a quarter where the Japanese did not achieve Yangire officials, to guard Chinese neutrality. \$41,758.83 in the previous year,

Clorious weather has favoured the first meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club which has drawn large crowds to the Happy Valley this afternoon. The committee has arranged a capital programme of events, and this together with the selections to be played by the band of the and Battalion, Royal West Keat Regiment is doubtless affording muc enjoyment to the spectators.

The committee is as follows :-The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (Ex-Officio), Mr. P. Alderton, Capt. G. Elgood, R.W.K., Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. J. A. Jupp, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.O., Mr. G. H. Potts, Mr. H.

Judge and handicapper.-Mr. H. P. White. Clerk of the scales -- Mr. J. A. Jupp. --Starter .- Mr. G. H. Potts. and Starter .- Mr. W. W. G. Ross. Time-keeper .-- Mr. J. R. Michael,

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer .- Mr. C. G. Mackie The results of the racing will be given in ou issue of Monday next.

A YKAR'S WORK IN THE

COURTS.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

Mr. Arathoon Seth, the Registrar of the Su preme Court, tells of an interesting year's work in his report on the working of the several divisions of the Supreme Court during 1904:

In original jurisdiction the number of actions instituted was 233, and there were 154 in dependency. Of these, 130 were disposed of, 49 settled or withdrawn before trial, leaving balance of 257. The total amount involved vas \$1,630,419.17, and the debts and damages recovered amounted to \$487,922.10, while the total fees collected and paid into the Treasury came to \$14,892 65.

The number of actions instituted in summary jurisdiction was 1,799, and 230 were brought forward from 1903. Of these 1,635 were disposed of, 735 being settled or withmuch the same sound as that of a big gun fired drawn before trial, leaving a balance of 394. The total amount involved was \$338,300.41; and the total fees collected and paid into the Treasury came to \$7,950.65. The number of distress warrants for rent issued was 410, representing aggregate unpaid rents amounting to \$17,317.60 was recovered, 178 warrants having been withdrawn on settlement between the solution of the story. It was a gun, fired by parties. The fees collected for issuing distress warrants and paid into the Treasury amounted

In criminal jurisdiction or cases and 97 persons were committed for trial, the number persons actually indicted being 79, of whom were convicted and "I" were acquitted. Against 18 persons no indictments were filed, and they were discharged.

Turning to appellate jurisdiction, we find that during the year seven appeals were instituted, one being from the decision of the Chief Justice, two from the decision of the Puisne Judge, two from the Magistrates and two from the Land Court. Five of these were disposed of. One case was carried to the Privy Council, but no decision has yet reached the Colony. One important appeal was the case of Tang Taz U, appellant, and the Attorney General, respondent, commonly known as the Cheung Sha Wan case, in which

the Full Court held several lengthy sittings .-In admiralty jurisdiction, eleven actions were instituted, 2 of which were disposed of, t having been settled or withdrawn before trial, leaving 8 in dependency. The number of vessels arrested was 4. The total fees received

and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$452. In bankruptcy there were 29 petitions fi'ed, being creditors' petitions 19, and 10 petitions by the debtors then selves.

The number of receiving orders made was 28 being 19 on creditors' petitions, and 9 on debtors' petitions.

The number of public examinations held was 15. There were 15 adjudications; and 2 compositions approved by the Court. There was one discharge. The aggregate amount of declared asseis was \$854,201.33, and declared liabilities \$1,431,59 1 36. Of the declared assets only \$79,043.54 were recovered. The lees paid ! into the Treasury amounted to \$4,16260 (of asleep; in journalistic language, "they display which \$2,390 93 was paid by impressed stamps) including the Official Receiver's commission as trustee where no trustee has been appointed by the creditors.

> Probate and Administration.-There were 171 grants made by the Court, being 1 robates, 71, and letters of administration, 98. The aggregate value of the estates was \$2,788,400. Probate duties amounted to \$77,552.00, Court fees to \$7,287.70, and Official Administrator's commission paid into the Treasury to \$1,201.27. There were 39 estates vested in, or administered by, the Official Administrator during the year, representing an aggregate value of \$35,157.98. 25 estates were wound up during the year, as against 20 in 1903, representing an aggregate value of \$13,110 98.

. The total number of trust estates in 1904 was 23, and the aggregate amount of house property, viz., No. 6, Rednaxela Terrace.

The total number of companies registered from the commencement of the "Companies first-class troops practically multiplies their Ordinance, 1865" was 424 with an aggregate forces. During a battle I have bad moments capital of \$197,131,121, of which there were when one could not help applauding: "Very 219 remaining at the end of 1904, whose of the Balticers, a result of which the native aggregate capital amounted to \$115,594,664. 130 were wound up voluntarily, 4, were wound are defunct. In addition to the latter, there are other companies that are practically de-

HUNGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB. A WAR CORRESPONDENT ON THE JAPANESE ARMY.

> CRITICISM BY A CORRESPONDENT LATE WITH THE RUSSIANS.

One of the correspondents found with the Russians taken prisoner near Mukden, Frei herr von Kriegistein, has written a highly interesting article for Deut che Japan-post on the Japanese army. To him it may be remarked, a baitle seems a piece of art which if executed in fine sty'e and accord ing to the approved rules of legalized mur der, gives to the connoisseur more resthetic pleasure than the cultured playgoer can derive from the best-acted drama. However, we wil let the correspondent speak for himself through the medium of translation. He remarks at the outset that the request to write an article for the Doutsche Japan-post caused him some embarrassment, "I followed the Russian army," he says, " and was captured. It would be very improper to publish in Japan what saw of the brave but unfortunate army of the opponent. Neither am I in a position to asi a Russian Censor to peruse anything I may write. Finally, a Russian correspondent has the same duty as regards the keeping of military secrets as is asked, I understand, of the gentlemen who accompany the Imperial Japan; ess army, To this must be added the feeling of gratitude towards an where the correspondent so far has reall been treated most fairly, not sense that he was feasted and comp mented, but in the sense that he had fullest liberty to go wherever he liked, and, if it pleased him, even to be killed. In this respect really everything could be seen. Anyone who was sufficiently venturesome was allowed so near the furthest Russian line that he could see the opponents as much as was possible to With this preface the correspondent con

tinues :- "This now gives me the starting point to tell in good conscience the little know, as far as it may be of interest for the general reader." He sums up his views

I.-TACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

One of the most important and the strongest of the impressions received of Japanese tactics was the very slight visibility of positions and movements. The "void" of the battlefield was here almost ideally complete. Even trained military eye reinforced by good glasses saw on the whole little of the opponent, who understands admirably how to utilise cover.

. During the battle of Mukden I was at a certain place, which was desperately contested for days. From this place one could see into a valley in which the Japanese advance, the drawing forward of the reserves and ammunition, the retiring of the wounded, etc., took place. But of all this, in spite of the closest observation, absolutely nothing could be seen; To this day I cannot understand how the Jupanese did it. A few hundred metres from my standpoint lay the lapanese infantry, their presence only too distinctly manifested by the bullets which buzzed by one's ears; but scarcely anything could be seen of the enemy. Here and there one could observe an aim come. from behind a tree or part of a head looking over a piece of rock. Regular bodies were scarcely ever teen even in the attack. In the same way the machine-guns were concented. Their rattling was always audible, but their whereabouts could not be discovered. Yet one = could perceive that they were always on the alert find ware ably handled. Not less well the artillery took cover. One could see the summit of an elevation where a battery was placed, but the exact position of the guns or their num-

ber could not with certainty be discovered. Movement of the Japanese army in close formation I have never seen. Reserves were brought forward by taking advantage of every kind of cover, probably mostly at night. An advance was usually only discovered by riflefice being opened from a point where no movement had previously been observed. But to this rule I have seen exceptions; and the operation then usually miscarried. Batteries getting into position I have neverseen. Suddenly artiflery appeared on a crest where one would not have suspected their presence possible.

The infantry-firing was cool and accurate. At a crisis it would become suddenly very violent, but without losing in accuracy. liked also the workmanship of the artillery they knew the distances well, and the explod ing point of shrapnel was always exact. N time was lost in firing at invisible objects; but when the state of the combat required it, whenever the battery had a good mark, th firing became very rapid, one shrapnel after arother came histing overhead, and one shot fell exactly like the other,

the strategy was charterised by continual flanking and enveloping. The Japanese have well recognised that the great ringe of modern guns demands concentration of firing, and that this can only be achieved by out-manœuvring and enveloping. Often when I saw this manœuvre I imagined myself on a German practice ground. In a certain place we were threatened from three sides at the same time, which was rather unpleasant for a neutral : The Japanese are assisted in this out-flanking by a very minute knowledge and a thorough reconneitring of the ground. Where this is not sufficient they attack from various aides, dig themselves in where they have had a partial success, and energetically keep up enfilading fire. As soon as the enemy shows a movement, they use shrapnel, which proves that the artitlery is attentive and that there is no h tch in the plans. I have even experienced infantry firing at long distances on such occasions, much to my persanal discomfort. For example, we were tiring quietly in the valley and received shots when the Japanese were yet fifteen hundred to two

thousand metres distant. Their st.ength they economise wonderfully. If attacked from several sides an inexperienced man would naturally think the exemy was much stronger than his own. And yet this was not the case at the point where I was placed. the The enemy's strength can best be judged by hands of the Official Trustee at the end of his batteries. In a certain place one had the impression that four Japanese batteries were trust funds \$241,264.34, as against 21 estatos more than three, may be only two. Also their firing, and yet I am convinced there were no aggregating to \$99,202.88 in 1903, and certain infantry positions are sparingly manued, but if attacked, they will show at once that, though weak, they are determined to rick everything. This sparing employment of tactically good !" "Excellent!" It was a feast for the eye to anyone who is able to see with the eye of a military man. The Japanese leading mostly hit the nail on the head. After a few tentative advances the weak point of the enemy is found, and as soon as this is discovered the attack proceeds with indomitable perseverance. A minute and correct direction of an engagement affords an enjoyment much greater than the such companies for years: steps are being taken | finest theatrical performance. It was a pleasure to look upon such operations. But it would be way of fees and commissions paid into the any remarkable tactical successes. Probably traordinary precautions are being taken by the Treasury amounted to \$46,717.44, as against | they were there the weaker side, or it might be that they had no intention of bringing about

decision there, though a more demonstration is usually not their practice; IL-GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

When I stood captured amongst a number of Russians near the Mukden railway station bullets auddenly hissed about our cars. An advancing Japanese company, who had not seen the guards among the tall Russians, began to fire at us. The behaviour of our guards at such a crisis was really brilliant. They could ! not know at first if the firing did not come from Russians. But without excitement the pri soners were urged behind a pile of wood, while it a guards themselves took a position upon it roady to defend themselves bravely. It was a small episode, but one could see that the men at once knew what to do and quickly arrived at a decision. It was a real pleasure to see such prompt and determined action. One may see troops for years on the drill-ground and now nothing of them, but half a minute at a critical moment will often tell the careful observer very much.

nother good thing noticeable was the subdued tone in which the parole was given and taken at night; one scarcely noticed the sentries, and yet they were there and on the alert. Likewise the few wants of the Japanese is a good trait from a military point of view. On the evening of March 10th I was brought in the quarters of General Hayashi, who specially distinguished himself in the engagements mund Mukden and received a letter of acknowledgement (tanjo) from Field-Marshal Oyama. The amiab's General, with whom, I am sorry to say, I could not, for want of an interpreter, speak much else ihan "Watakushi wa Doitsujin desu." Arigato," and "Sayonara" received me in his room, sitting on the Chinese kang. The form was not heated; one could see that the General's larder contained little, else but rice, ten, sake, dried fish, and some Japanese tinued provisions. This is soldier-like and worthy of honour. Frugality in a soldier is of en worth more than many other things. Repeatedly I saw men on the march eating heir food. Without much ado they took some rice from a receptable and stell, sitting in the snow on the road-side. The food was of course ice-cold. In from three to four minutes the meal was finished, and the march continued. That fact deserves all recognition. [To be continued.]

COMMERCIAL

Advices from Shanghai, dated 9th inst., state; .-Rusiness reported :- Farnham, Boyds at Tis, 58 for July, and at Tls. 161 for September. Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 40. Astor Houses at \$19. Lands 6 per cent Deb. at Ils. 97. Business reported direct :- Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tis 190 for July Tugs Ord! at Tis. 574 Faroham, Boyds at Tis. 15c4 for August. Lands at Tis. 1 5. Langkats at Tis. 240 cash, and at Tis. 255 for October. Astor Houses at \$29.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of the 119th Infantry on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 5 to 6.30

Valve	Britannia "
	OUT MANE THE MINE.

To-dan's Advertisentents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

ACTION NO. 95 OF 1905. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

DY Order of the Supreme Court of Hong-VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY. situate at Victoria in the Colony of Bongkong

the 25th day of May, 1925; at 3 o'clock P.M., at MESSEB, HUGHIS & HOUGH'S SALES ROOM Des Voeux Road Central.

All that right of EQUITY of REDEMP. TION of and in all those portions of Marine Lot No. 225, which are registered in the Land Office as Subsections Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section I of Marine Lot No. 225, and which said Pieces or l'arcels of Ground contain by admeasurement in the whole 5,742 square feet and are more particularly delineated on the Plan thereof annexed to an Indenture of Assignment dated the 31st December, 1188, and registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 16,673 with the dwelling houses known Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9, Tung Loi Lane, ard Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16, New Market Street, Victoria, aforesaid and held from the Crown for the Residue of a term of Nine hundred, and Ninety-nine years granted by a Crown Lease dated the 14th day of December, 1818. Annual proportion of Crown Rent

For further particulars and conditions of

Mesin JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the above action who have the conduct of the said Sale.

Messis. EWENS & HARSTON. Solicitors for the Defendant Lt-Tsung PAK, otherwise known as Lt Po-LUN, the Defendant in the said

Messis. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Dated the 13th day of May, 1905.

PUBLIC AUCTION

TESSES. HUGHES AND HOUGH bave received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms The following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

All that PIECE or PARCEL or GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 609B, area 37,935 square feet or thereabouts, Term 997 years, Annual Crown Rent \$74.40, together with the messuage thereon, known as "Greenmount," Bonham Road, Victoria, aforesaid. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to-

Mesers JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Vendor's Solicitors

Mesans. HUGHES AND HOUGH Auctioneers. Hongkong, 13th day of May, 1901.

Untimations

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1005.





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CLACCOW	and LIVERPOOL		" PRIAM"	
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GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	*********	"FOXION HALI	"iôth June.
GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	**********	"YANGISZE" iii	18th June.
GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	*****	PROMETREOS	" 18th June.
GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	*********	" WIWW " minimum	25th June.
10	•			.*.

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A CERRITA	MARSEILLES	& LPOOL	" DEUCALION "	20th June.
ASCOTTODE	MAN LONDON &	ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	zoth June.
LONITACINE	A MAGTER OF TANKER	ANTWERP	"HYSON "	sanana AIU JULY.
LONDON	AMSTERDAM O	& L'POOL	" GLAUCUS "" " PRIAM "	20th July.
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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE. TO SAIL STEAMER VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and "YANGTSZE"21st June. all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA)

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

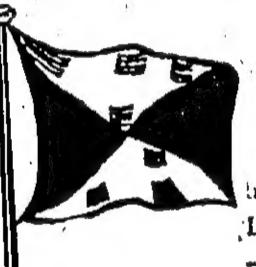
Hongkong, 12th May, 15-5	* A	
CHINA NAVIGA	TION CO.	LIMITEL
Pos	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
MANILA	" TEAN "	16th
SHANGHAI:	"SHAOHSING"+.	17th May.
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSI	N " CHIHLI "	19th
SHANGHAI	"SZEOHUEN"	19th
CEBU and ILUILO	" BUNGKIANG " *.	23rd ,,
CEBU and ILOILO	* " KAIFONG " *	25th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted, throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through Bitls of Ladiny to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian N.B.-REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

Hongkong, 13th May, 1905

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers netween Hongkong and Manila, -- Saloon amidships -- Electric Light-Perfect Cuisine-Surgeon and Stewardess carried. -All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort Passengers.

MANILA CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th May, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	- 19	

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.



Hongkong, 13th May, 1905.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast). Steamship 18th May, at 4 P.M. "ATHOLL" "NORDPOL" 15th June. "INDRAWADI "...... 25th July. For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND

SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

•			I CONNECTION WIT	•	
	THE ORECON	RAILROAD	AND NAVIGAT	ION COMP	ANY.
	Steamship	Tons	Captain		at Daylight
	"ARABIA"	4,483	Bahle	May	23rd, 1905.
	"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt		3oth, H
	"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	Juno	26th, 19

"NUMANTIA"......July 20th, Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Restern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

General Agents.

Shipping—Steamers. CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

australian line,

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric From Macao 7 P.M.,
Light, First Class Accommodation. Un Arriving at rivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried; BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

STEAM TO CANTON. THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers'

Captain. KWONG CHOW"...1,309...J. P. MARTINA 'KWONG TUNG",...1,238...H. W. WALKER Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted). These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare-Single Journey ... \$4 The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office. SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers. THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND

LIMITED. CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO MACAO! THE Steamship

MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

"HONAM," -2,363 tops, Captain H. D. Jones, will make a special trip EVERY SUNDAY TO MACAO AND BACK.

Hour of Departure; From Hongkong 9 A.M. Arriving at Macao about Noon. Arriving at Hongkong about 10 P.M.

Second Class, Single \$1......Return \$2
Children under 12 half-price.

Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel), or on board the Steamer. NOACHITS will be accepted, and Servants' Passages must be paid for.

Secretary. Hongkoog, and May, 1905.

RECULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. "SAGAMI".....31st May, 1905. "ERROLL" 6th June, "HINDUSTAN"24th June, , For Freight and further Information, apply DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agonts.

Hongknow, 9th May, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONOKONG .- SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamship S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA...KUMSANG ... TUESDAY, 16th May, 3 P.M. SHANGHAI HOPSANG TUESDAY, 16th May, 4 P.M. S'GAPORE, S'RABAYA & SAMARANG ONSANG FRIDAY, 19th May, 3 P.M. MANILALOONGSANG*.FRIDAY, 19th May, 4 P.M. * These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted

throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. General Managers.

HONGKONG-MAGAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAL"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

"I Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sun-

cents, Return, 50 cents ; Steerage, 10 cents.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a

First Class Passengers, who do not care to

return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAL, KOBE AND

УОКОЧАМА.

"POLYNESIE"."

Captain - will be despatched for the above

Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 15th instant

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Intimations.

remedy for any unnatural lischarge and inflammation,

reitation or ulceration of nucous membranes. Palaiess.

BOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

The Lyans Chamical Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

. U. D. P.

Prevents contagion.

MING ON & Co.,

and Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

available for the following day.

Western and of Wing Lok Street.

From Sing at May, 1905

THE Company's Steamship.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

MIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on

Hongkong, 13th May, 1905: TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yuk On Company's Splendid Steamer "YING KING," r,088 tons, Registered.

Captain E. J. Page, will leave Hongkong for days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY Days at a P.M. and on Sundays at 6 P.M. and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9.30 P.M. FARES:-Week Days, 1st Class, including returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY, Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M. \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents. On SUNDAYS she make an EXCURSION Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at following rates:-- 1st and 2nd Class, Single 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about Ticket, \$14 Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30

The "YINO KINO" is especially fitted for Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied these runs, is the newest, fastest and most either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and returning passengers only, at an extra charge is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot of \$2. and cold water is supplied.

First Class single journey to Canton \$3.00 Second n Macao 2.00. First " [with Cabin 3.00

Brenkfast. Tiffin or Dinner Sr each only. the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to The wharf in Hongkong is at the West end by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be of Wing Lok Street.

The wharf in Macao is the same as the For further information, apply to the Office of YUK ON S. S. Co., LD.,

No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong, Mossrs, WENDT & Co., Canton Agents. . S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent. Hongkong, 1st May, 1905

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship

"BENALDER," Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th May, 1905. For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 17th April, 1905. ÉASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNY, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

"EASTERN," Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Porte, on SATURDAY, the 10th June,

THE Steamship

at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with

the Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are N.B.-To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

NOTICE. THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than

TEN CENTS (to cts.) per Single Copy. THE MANAGER Hongkong Tolegraph Co., Lt. Hangkong, 10th September, 1903.

HUNGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 6th May, 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B .. Corned-Ham Ngau Yuk Roast-Shin 11 19 10 11 .. Breast-Ngau Lam , Soup, Tong Yuk Steak-Ngau Yuk Pa " " Serjoin-Ngau Lau...... " Sausages,-Ngau Yuk Chaung ... " Bullock's Brains- , Know..... per set Tongue fresh-Ngau Li...... each , corned—Ham Ngau Li..... , Head-Ngau Tau Heart-Ngau Sum Hump, Salt-Ngau Kin..... Feet-Ngau Kerk..... each Kidneys-Ngau Yiu..... Tail-Ngau Mei " Tripe (undressed)-Ngau To..... " Calves' Head and Feet-Ngau-chaitau-keok....set Mutton Chop-Young Pai Kwat 15 Leg-Young Poi Shoulder-Young Shau , Pigs' Chitlings-Chi cheong

.. Brains-Chi Know......per set Feet-Chi Kerk Fry-Chi Chak Head-Chi Tau Heart-Chi Sumeach Kidneys-Chi Yiupair Pork, Chop-Chi Pai Kwat

.. Corned-Ham Chu Yuk Leg-Chu Pei, Fat or Lard-Chu Yau Sheeps' Head, and Feet-Young Tau

Keokset Heart-Yeung Sumench Kidneys-Young Yiu n

Sucking Pigs, To Order-Chu Chai Suet, Beef-Sang Ngau Yau Mutton-Sang Young Yau

Veal-Ngau Chai Yuk...... " Sausages-Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. "

POULTRY.

Capons, Large, Small-Sin Kai...... Ducks-Ap...... Doves-Pan Kauach Eggs, Hen-Kai Tan.....per doz. ... Hainan-Hoi Nam Kai

Geese-Ngo Geese, Wild Shanghai-Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo pair Musk Deer-Wong Keng each \$ Hare-Tu Chai

Pheasant-Shan Kaipair Pigeons, Canton-Pak Kup each Private Cabin which has accommodation for Holhow-Holhow Pak Kup " two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 Quail-Um-Ghun

Rice Birds-Wo Fa Cheukdozen to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should Snipe-Sa Chui each Turkeys, Cock-Fo Kai Kung " the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given Hen- , Na

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-appair Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai.....each Wild Ducks Canton-Sang Shing Sui Apper pair

PISH.

Barbel-Ka Yu Bream-Bin Yu. Canton Fresh Water Fish-Hoi Sin Yu, Carp-Li Yu Catfish-Chik Yu Codfish-Mun Yu..... Grabs-Hai Cuttle Fish-Muk Ytl Dab-Sa Mang Yu Dace-Wong Mei Lun

Dog Fish-Tit Tu Sa Fresh water-Tam Sui Yu H " Yellow-Wong Sin..... Frogs-Tien Kai min. Garoupa-Sek Pan Gudgeon-Pak Kup Yu Herrings-Tso Pak Labrus-Wong Fa Yu...... Loach-Wu Yu Lobsters-Lung Ha Mackerel-Chi Yu Monk Fish-Mon Yu Mullet-Chai Yti Qysters-Sang Hoo Parrotfish-Kai Kung Yu Piko-Fa Paw Poong Plaice-Pan Yu......... Pomfret, Black-Hak Chong Powfret, White-Pak Chong...... Prawns-Ming Hammerstern and and and Ray-Pel Pa 58

Roach-Chun Yu Salmon, (C'ton), fresh water-Ma Yau

Shark-Sa Yu Skate-Po Yu Shrimps-Ha Soles-Tat Sa Yu..... Tench-Wan Yu Turbot-Cho How Yu Turtles, small, fresh water-Keck Yu... it White Bait-Ngan Yu Chai

FRUITS.

Almond-Hung Yan Apples, (California)-Kam San Ping Komananianianianianiani

(Chefoo)-Tin Chun Ping Small-Hoi Tong.....

. Custard-Fan Lai Chieach Bananas, fragrant, Canton-Sang Sheng " (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu Chestnuts, Chinese-Foong Lut....

Cocoanuts-Yeh Tszeach Lemons, China-Ning Moong..... .. Amer.-Kum San Ning Moong Lichees, Dried-Lai Chi Con

Fresh, Lai Chi Limes, (Saigon)-Sai Kung Ning Moongeach Mango, Manila-Lui Sung Mong..... Mango, Saigon-Sai Kung Moong Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz dos. Oranges, (Canton)-Sang Sheng Tim

Chang Small-Tal Kutcatty Mandarin-Tim Kut Pears, (American)-Kam San Shut Li ...

" (Canten), Cooking-Sa Li " (Shanghai)-Sheung Hoi Li Peanuts,-Fa Sang Persimmons Large,-Hung Chie Pine-apples, 1st quality-Sheung Poon Ti Paw-laweach

and cocking-Chung-tang Paw-law Platams-Tai Chen Plums, Swatow-Hung Lai Pumolo, Siam-Chim Lo Yau Walquis, Hop Tou Green -Sang Hop Tuo

VECETABLES, &c. Artichokes, Shanghai,-Sheung Hot Ab Beans, (French) Macao-Oh Moon Pin Tau Beans, (French), Shanghai-Sheung Hol

Pin Tau Beans, Sprout-Ah Chol..... Beans Long-Tau Kok Beet Root-Hung Choi Tau...... each Brinjals, Green-Cheng Yuen Ker Brinjals, Red-Hung Ker Brassica-Pak Choi..... Bamboo Shoots-Chook Shun Cabbage, Chineso, com.--Kai Choy..... Cabbage Root-Kai Lan Taueach Cabbage, (Shanghai)-Yeh Choi Cane Shoots, bunch-Kau Shun

Cauliflower, Large size-Tai Yeh Chol-Fqeach Cauliflower, Medium size-Cheung Yeh Choi-faeach Cauliflower, Small size—Sal Yeh Choi-fa Carrots-Kam Shun Celery, Chinese-Tong Kan Choy, Celery, English-Yeung Kan Choi Celery, White-Pak Yeung Kan Choi...

Chilles Dried-Con Lat Chiu Red-Hung Fa " Green-Cheng Lat Chiu Curry Stuff, English-Ka Lee Choi Liu Cucumbers-Cheng Kwa Hitter Squash-Fu Kwa Garlic-Suen Tau.....

Ginger, young-Sun Tsz Keung old-Lo Keung forse Radish, Shanghal-Lik Kan Indian Corn-Suk Maipiece Lettuce-Yeung Sang Choiesch Water Chesnuts-Mu Tai

Mandarin-Kwei Lum Ma Tai, Mushrooms Fresh-Sang Cho Kho 14. Onions, Bombay-Young Chung Tan ... Green-Sang Chung..... Shai-Sheung Hoi Chung Tau

Japan-Yat Poon Okroes-Mo Ker Parsley, English-Young Un Sai Gradus Pea Green Peas-Cheng Tau..... Potatoes, Sweet-Fan Bhu

Shanghai-Sheung Hol Shu Tsai inconstruction contraction Japan-Yat Poon Shu Tsai ... American-Fa Ki

Foochow-Fuk Chau Shu Tsai Macao-Oh Moon Pumpkin-Toong Kwa Radish -- I lung Lo Pak Tsaidozen Rhubarb Shalots-Con Chung Tau Spinage (Chinese)-Paw Choi

Spinach-Yin Chol Tomatoes-Fan Ker..... Taros-Wu Tau Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)-Low Pak English-Yeung Low Paki.piece Vegetable Marrow-Chit Kwa

Waters Oresses-Sai Yeung Choi......

Lily Roots-Lin Ngau Yams-Tai Shu.....

N. A. JOHANSSEN, Acting Inspector of Markets.

" 29.93 86 - NE 1

- 85 - IX I

Cebu

MISSIONS AND GIFTS.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London-Bank T.T.

i months' sight

Selling.

merica-Bank T.T.

ndia T.T. 340

ihanghai-Bank T.T.

Buying.

10 days' sight San Francisco & New York 46

10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/12 1/16

To-day's quotations are as follows :--

Mithtud.

Arrivais

lineang, Br. s.s., 1,535, W. E. Sawer, 12th

leathbank, Br. s.s., 2,075, Muller, 12th May,—

Amoy 9th May, Coal.-D. & Co., Ld.

Pollux, Nor. s.s., 779, C. Svendsen, 12th May,

Glenogle, Br. s.s., 2,399, W. T. Larkins, 13th

Björnstjern Björnsen, Nor. s.s., 736, C. Olsen,

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 13th May,

-Saigon oth May, Gen.-Yang Sing.

Chiyuen, Ch. s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 73th May,

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Departmen

May 8.

Alacr'te, Br. despatch-vessel, for Mirs Bay,

PRESCRIPTION BEFORE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O

Per Glenogie, from Singapore-1,105 Chinese

Denney, Mr Clementi, Mrs. Warner, and 58

Passengers departed.

betich, C. Glubetich, Mr. S R. Glubetich, Mrs.

S. A. Mitchell, Mr. D. K. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs.

A. X. Kellogg, Messrs A. D. MeLend, Choy

Kin, Fong Chick Yu, Tam To, Chung Hung,

Yung Sing, Chung 'in Nam, Tam Lee, Wong

Pae, Wong Wing, Cheong Ah Yin and Cheong

Shipping Keport.

recess, and fine weather, smooth sea.

ther throughout passage.

Str. Chlyuen from Shanghai: - Light N'ly

Str. Derwent from Saigon :- Moderate E'ly

breeze, smooth sea, and fine clear weather

Str. Glenogle from Singapore :- Fresh NE'ly

to E'ly winds, smooth sea, and fine clear wea-,

Vessels in Port.

STEAMRUS.

Forsteck, Ger. s.s. 1,814, Ohlerich, 9th May,-

Gulf of Venice, Br. s.s., T. H. Cook, 7th May,

Haitan, Ur. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 12th May,

Swatow 11th, Gen .- D., L. & Co.

-Manila 4th May, Gen .- Order.

5th May, Ballast .- J. & Co

Newport 18th Jan., and Hone Kohe Bay

Per Yuensang, for Manila-Misses K. Glu-

Bonuventure, Br. cruist r, for Mirs Bay.

Tilnan, for Australian Ports.

Mausang, for Sandakan.

-Shanghai toth May, Gen.-C. M. S. N.

12th May, Gen.—B. & Co.

Hongkong, for West River.

Tsiniau, for Swatow.

Bogstad, for Nagasaki.

San Cheeng, for Canton.

Bangkok, for Bangkok.

Yingking, for Canton,

Erna, for Saigon.

Themis, for Kobe.

Haitan, for hwatow.

Tsinan, for Manila.

Chiyuen, for Canton.

Ischia, for Singapore.

Profess, for Swatow.

Hinsang, for Cantoni

Rangkok, for Bangkok.

Zafiro, for Minila,

Llax, for Shanghai.

Chihli, for Canton.

Wesaug, for Canton

Riger, for Chalco,

Sui Kwong.

Trintau, for Swalow.

Shaohsing, for Canton.

Kwonglung, for Canton.

Shun Lee, for West River,

Lintan, for West River.

Hoining, for Shau-u-tsing.

-Manila 9th May, Gen. - Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

May,-Singapore 8th May, Gen.-Sean

13th May,-Apping via Amoy and Swatow

May,-Wuhu 6th May, Coal.-J., M. &

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

1.130

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S HUNDRED THOUSAND. DOLLARS.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

[Continued from page 3.] cised by the Press and the Cublic. Compliance with this request would put upon the Board, which is a corporate trust created for the definite purpose of maintaining missions in foreign lands, the very grave responsibility of refusing money which has been given for the development of the work entrusted to its care in aid of particular objects for which it is trustee. I would also establish the precedent of subjecting individual gifts to a scrutiny not heretofore regarded as practicable for a mission board to exercise. We do not, therefore, consider that the acceptance of this gift compromises the Board in any way, and we cannot recom-mend any departure from the long-established usage of the Board receiving, with thankfulness the funds entrusted to its cire for the prosecution of its important work."

Mark Twain, the veteran humourist, is not behindhand in the discussion, which he caps with the following satire, written to an American journal over the pen name of "Satan ":-TO THE EDITOR OF 'HARPER'S WEEKLY."

Dear Sir and Kinsman.-Let us have done with this frivolous talk, . The American Board accepts contributions from me every year; then why shouldn't it from Mr. Rockefeller? In all ages three-fourths of the support of the great charities has been conscience money, as my books will show; then what becomes of the string when that term is applied to Mr. Rockefeller's gift.

The American Board's trade is financed mainly from the graveyards -bequests, you understand; cons ience money. Confession of an old crime and deliterate perpetration of a new one; for deceased's contribution is a robbery of his beins, chall the Board decline bequesis because they thank for one of these

offences every time and kenerally for both? Allow me to continue. The charge most persistenly and resentfully and remorselessly dwelt upon is that r Reckefeller's contribution is incurably tainted by perjury-perproved against him in the Courts. It makes us smile-down in my peace

hecause there is not; a rich man in our vast cities who bloes not periure himself every year before the tax board. They are all caked with perjury many layers thick. If there is one that isn't I desire to acquire him for my museum and will pay dinosaur rates. Will you say, it isn't infraction of the law, but only annual evasion of it? Comfort yourselves with that nice inclination if you like-for the present. But by and by, when You arrive. I will show you something interesting-a whole hell fu'l of cyaders. . Sometimes a frank lawbreaker turus up else-

where, but I get those others every time. To return to my muttons. I wish you to remember that my rich perjuters are contributing to the American Board with frequency. It is money filched from the sworn-off personal tax; therefore it is the wages of sin; therefore it is my money; therefore it is I that contribute it, and, finally, it is therefore as I have said; since the Board daily accepts contributions from me, why should it decline them from Mr. Rockefeller, who is as good as I am, let the Courts say what they may?

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of yesterday's date, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potis state :-The market has ruled quiet during the past

week. Although several trocks have changed hands, it has been only in small quantities, but prices on the whole have been fairly well maintained.

Banks,-Hongkong and Shanghai Banks Ischia, for Singapore. have ruled very firm and have changed hands To a small extent at \$7.77. The London quotation is £80. Nationa's remain in demand at

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have jumped to \$300 and are wanted at the rate. Ching Traders continue in request at \$57. North Chinas are inquired for at Tis. 82. Unions · nave been placed at \$6,0, \$695 and \$700 and close with sellers at \$695.

Fire Insuranc .- China Fires are still on offer at \$86. Hongkong Fires have been done and further shares are obtainable at \$3024.

Shipping .- Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have advanced and can be placed \$26%. Indo-Chinas have improved their position and are in demand at \$125 after sales at the rate. Douglas Steamships and China and Manilas are unchanged at last quotations. Star Ferries have found buyers at \$371 and \$28 for the old and wow shares respectively. Shell Transports have been booked at 22/6 and close in further request Shanghal Tugs (ordinary) are wanted at 'I is. \$5; there are sellers of the preference shares at Tls. 50.

Refineries,-China Sugars are offering at \$224. Luzons have been negotiated at \$27

and are now inquired for at \$271. Mining.-Chinese Engineerings have been taken off the market at Tis 7.40. In Raubs,

business has been transacted at \$34. Docks, Wharfs and Godowns .- Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been disposed of at \$2032 and \$204 at which latter rate more shares are procurable. Farnbams weakened Tis. 152 and shares were sold at this price, but at the close the market is firmer with

buyers at Tis. 154. Kowloon Wharfs are obtainable at Sios. Hongkew Whatfe have been parted with at Tls, 187, Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Hongkong Lands have been dealt in at \$125 and \$126. Dhanghai Lands are reported sold at Tis. 116.

Hongkong Hotels have risen to \$144 and are wanted. Humphrays Estate remain firm with Inquiries at \$13. Cotton Mills.-- Hongkong / Cottons have

changed hands at \$16. In Shanghai, sales are reported of Ewos at Tis. 381. Other stocks under this beading are unchanged. Cigar Factories.—Sumatras bave been placed

at Tis. 68. Miscellaneous.-Green Island Cements have been done at \$26} for the old and \$16} and \$17 for the new shares. Sales of China Providents have been effected at \$81, and Ices have found buyers at \$242. Steam Water-

boats have changed ownership at \$18 and \$174.

Langkate have dropped to Tis. 235 at which

rate transactions have taken place in the North.

Hue, Fr. s.s., 705, Godineau, 7th May,-Haiphong and Holhow 6th May, Gen .-- A. | Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 8th May,-Calcutta 33rd April, Penang 29th, and Singapore 3rd May, Gen.-J., M. & Loosok, Ger. E.S., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 12th May, Bangkok 4th May, and Swatow 11th, Rice and Wood,-B. & S. Macquaire, Br. s.s., 2,073, St. John George, 25th April,-Moli 21st April, Coal,-G., L. & Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 678, A. Ulderup, 11th May, -Pakhoi 7th May, and Hoihow oth, Gen -1. & Co eumuchlen, Ger. en 2,993, Fischer, 8th May, -Cardiff via Camreigne Bay 5th May, Ballast -J. & Co. Nord, Nor. s.s., 730, G. Haraldson, 10th May,

-Raigon 5th May, Gen,-Asgaard Thor-

-Manila toth May, Ballast, -], M. & Co.

Onsang, Br. s.e., 1,787. J. T. Davies, 12th May,

Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, C. Möller, 10th May,

-Swatow oth May, Ballast .- B. & Co.

Queen Eleanor, Br. s.s., 3,573, A. Currie, 9th May,-Mororan 29th April, Coal.-D. & Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, C. Lindbergh, 12th May, Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. Lindholm, T. R. -Manifa oth May, Gen.-H. & S. Themis, Nor. s.s., 1,200, T. Thomassen, 12th May,-Kobe via Moji 6th May, Gen --Chinese Ualwood, Nor. s.s., 1,066, Carl Anderson, 5th May,-Samarang 27th April, Sugar,-

SAILING VESUELS. A. G. Ropes, Am. ship, 2,302, D. H. Riners, 16th Mar. - Philadelphia 16th Oct., 1904, Case Oil .- 8. O. Co. Travancore, Br. ship, 2,217, Harges, 30th April, -Cardiff 5th Sept., Patent Fuel.-Govern-

West York, Br. bq., 720, W. J. L. Fosta, 13th

Yuen Fat Hong.

Office. Host

April,-Newcastle 15th Jan., Coal.-E. A

A Mail will close for :-Kobe-Per Themis, 14th May, 9 A.M. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per Haltan, 14th May, 9 A.M. Chefoo and Newchang-Per Dagny, 150 May, 11 A.M.

Amoy, Straits and Rangoon-Per Glenogle, 5th May, II A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 15th May, 1.15 P.M Kongmoon, Kumchuk, Shiuhing and Takhing -Per Linian, 15th May, 3 P.M. Fletcher, H. Emope, &c., India, via l'uticoriu-Per Frost B. L. Dumbea, 16th. May, 11 A.M.

Macao-Per Houngsham, 16th May, 1.15 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Calcutta - Per Kumsang, 16th May, 2 P.M. Tsinglau, Chefoo and Tientsin-Per Chilil, 6th May, 3 P.M.

Shanghai - Per Shaohring, 16th May, 3 P.M. Manila-Per Tean, 16th May, 3 P.M. Shanghai-Per Hopsang, 16th May, 3 P.M. Macan-Per Reungshan, 17th May, 1.15.2.M. Macao-" ! Heungshan, 18th May, 1.15 P.M. Tientsin-Per Wosang, 18th May, 2 P.M. Shanghai-Per Choysang, 18th May, 3 P.M.

Kongmoon, Kumchuk, Shuihing and Taking-Per Sanul, 18th May, 3 P.M Macao-Per Heungskon, 19th May, 1.15 P.M. Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang-Per Onsang, 19th May, 2 P.M. Manila-Per Lornging, 19th May, 3 P.M.

Manila-Per Rubl, 20th May, 10 A.M. Europe, &c., India, via Tuticoria-Per Chusan, 20th May, 11 A.M. Macao - Per Heungshan, 20th May, 12,15 P.M. Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Tacoma, Wash.-Per Hyades, 23rd May,

Cebu and Iloilo-l'er Sungkiang, 23rd May; Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobo, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco-Per Doric, 24th May Q A.M. Shan hai, Nagasaki, Kohe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)-Per Athenian, 24th May, 9 A.M.

throng son that a, via Tuticoria Pe Room, 24th May, 11 A.M. Cebu and Iloilo- l'et Kaifong, 25th May,

Frederich, Withelmshafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne-Per Prine Segismund, 30 h May, 19 A.M. Europe, &c., India, vio Totte or n-Per Diadom Ernest Simons, 30th May, 11 A.M. Shanghan, Nagasake, Kobe, Yokohama, Fame ...

Victoria and Vancouver, B.C .-- Per Empress of Glory China, 31st May, to 4 M. Mails for Canton, Samshul, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 | Hogue ... every morning. On Sundays the mail for

Macan will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m. Mails for Namtao, Sanbue, Kongmoon Kumchuk, Samsbui, Wuchow and Canton every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails Per Derwens, from Saigon-365 Chinese. Per Chiyuen, from Shanghai-Mr. and Mrs.

will be closed at 9 a.m. No mail will be closed for Canton on Sature. ay evening.

Steamers Expected.								
Vezzetz	From	Agenti	Hu					
Athenian Manchuria Emp. of China.	Saigon Singapore Manila Manila Singapore Singapore Shanghai Japan Vancouver	M. M. D. 8. & Co. S., T. & Co O. & O. Co G. L. & Co H. A. L. C. P. R. Co P. M. Co.	May 15 May 15 May 16 May 16 May 16 May 18 May 29 May 25					

TO-MORROW.

Third Sunday After Easter. St. Peter's Seamen's Church Queen's Road, West.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Alcocki Te Deum, Woodward; Jubilate, Barnby; Hymns, 466, 392, 460 and 407. Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Goss; Nune Dimittis, Battishill; Hymns, 435, 433,

Hailan. Fr. s.s., 377, i. Andersen, 10th May,— The Church launch Dayspring all call on Pakhoi and Hoihow 9th May, Gen.—A. R. ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon -Foothow 9th May, Amoy toth, and Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.); returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call opsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, Jas, M. Hay, 11th flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriat-May,-Hongay 9th May, Coal.-J., M. & ed. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school to to to.45 aimi Roman Catholic Cathedral:-Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m. German Bethesda Chapel, West Point :-

Morning Service, 11 a.m. St. Francis' Church, Wanchai :- Mass (Chin.) 6 a.m., (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road .- Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point :- Mass.

Union Church: -- Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. Hongkong & Whampon Dock Returns. Hailan at Kowloon Dock Pollux

San Ul Mathilde Shunles Gulf of Venice Cosmopalitan

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS. HONGKONG. I. E. and child Lackay, C. H. Birbeck, R. J. Marriott, Dr. O. Bissell, W. S. McAran, T. P. Bisney, S. Miller, P. L. Bisney, Mrs. Miles, W. A. Bisney, Miss Moir, R.M., Mrs. W. M Blair, D. K. Moody, Mrs. J. L. Boggun, Mr. and Mrs Moon, Mr. & Mrs. R. M and infant Moore, Dr. W. B. A. Bonner, E. A. Moorey, F. Bornand, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, E. H. Borthwick, Mrs. R. Newington, A. G. and child Oliffe, O. C. Bowack, G. Partitt, W. Bowden, V. R. Patey, Mrs. E. O. Broughall, L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs Buck, Hart T. L. Callender, W. S. Platt, R. V. Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis Price, H. E. Clark, T. Ranney, F. O. Clegg, R.M., Eng. Lt. Ranney, Mrs. F. O. and Mrs. H. I. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and Cunningham, G. Davies, F. Q. Scott, A. O. Davies, Mrs. J. T Sherman, Mrs. Deacon, F. B. Skott, C. Deronzier, S. Smith, E. A. Doolittle, F. H. Snewin, E. A. Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. Somerville, Gen. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Soper, C. H. Stanley, Dr. T. Stanley, H. H. Stein, A. L. Glover, C. Stewart, W. M. Grant, A. W. Sweeting, H. T. Grone, Dr. and Mrs. F. Thompson, M. A. Haines, C. V. Thornborrow, J. Hall, Capt. 1. Trimnell, W. D. Hanron, J. Unbehaun, C. H. Harding, R. Vickers, J. S. Hurst, R.N., Engineer-Vickers, R. C. Capt. Wemyes, J. L. Kempf, H. H. Williams, Mrs. C. J. Woolmer, Mr. and Mrs Kerr, F. King, E. N. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Krassnoff, T. A. Laing, A. H. Zehrmann, F. C. Lewis, A. R. CRAIGIRBURN. Barnett, H. J. O. Smith, H. Percy Dann, G. H. Torney, Mrs. A. Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Torney, Miss

Marchant, Capt, and Torney, Miss J. Mrs. and children Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Rindore, R.M., Lieut. Montague Commander & Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Newell and children Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. and children Grant Wright, Mrs. R. J. L. Amith, E. Grant and children

KOWLOON. CHINA COAST METROROLOGICAL REGISTER. Carrick, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. May 11th, 1905, a.m. Stevenson, Lt.-Comdr. Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wr. Eustace, Bert. and Mrs. Heriot, R.W.L.I., Capt. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Vladivostock. 7 and Mrs. Mackay 30.00 - - 8 4 29.97 - N 2 Ani. 30.00 -McCrae, D. - NE NE 30.03 -OCCIDENTAL Nagazaki 10.01 Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Marchant, Capt. Kngoshima.. 30.03 -Oshima and family 30.00 --Martin, Mariano Bockelmann, L. Naha 29.97 — — Moser, E. Bohlan, O. Ishigakijima. Munro, Miss A. 4 W 0 ---Taihoku handler, Lieut. Penpefather, Mrs. Fisher, F Taichu..... -Petersen, J. Tainan Fisher, R Pinggera, Dr. Hurly, Major M. R. Koshun = Piras, Sitnino Lopez Kerkhoven, Mrs. and Schlalkier, Capt. and 'escadores . 30.01 76 — 30.14 61 77 Wolbalwol a.m. 30.01 76 family W Gutzlaff Keyt, Dr. Schlüter, Mr. and Mrs. and family 6.30 a 30.06 67 89 Mg Uyetthuren, H. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. G. W. C. and daughter. Canton Winter, J. R. Marchant, Mrs. and Yamell, Mrs. H. E. 10 a.m. 3001 81 75 ESE longkong children Victoria Peak Gap Rock ... - I WKW --30.01 -_ E Macao 29.98 84 PRAK. laiphong .. Aucott, E. F. Meadus, Eng.-Comdr. and Mrs. Bacolod Mozon, Mr. and Mrs. Ho to 29.94 86 - BNE Bentwick, Capt. and Herbert - 86 -Cebu Mrs. and children Muelle, J. C. St. James. 10a.m. Bourcheir, Mr. & Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. D.B. Ollis, F. B. May 13th, 1905, a.m. Bunney, Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, J. L. Hough F. W. and children Painter, Maj. and Mrs. Vladivostock. 7 a.m. - -Dixon, Mr. emuro Parker, Mrs. Hakodato Dymock, Lieut, A. Parry. Major Tokio --Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Paxton, Capt. H. W. Gales, Capt. Phillips, Major Kochi Hallingworth, Mr. and Plate, Mr. and Mrs. Nagasaki - 0 -Kagoshima ... 2 B -30.27 Mrs. Pollock, K.C., Mr. Oshima Hardy, Mrs. 30.16 -Rymer, Mr. and Mrs. 8 2 -Naha Ishigakijima.. Harker, B. Brotherton 30.13 -Sawer, Mrs. Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. SE A -Sinelair, A. Taihoku . Smith, C. W. Haynes, Col. Taichu..... Hazeland, F. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tainan Helsgaun, A. Spalckhaver, W. O. C. Wett, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. Koshun 'escadores ... F. Taget Thomas, Mr. Weihaiwei ... 9 a.m. 30.26 Hudig, D. Uffel, W. von 8 R Gutzlaff 30.13 62 100 SE 3 loffrics, H. U. Vandin, Gordon Sharp Peak... Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. 30.13 70 75 - 0 Vereker, Capt. Amoy 6.30 n 30.11 68 79 osling, Major C. L. Mrs. Swatow Kaye, Major and Mrs. Watkins, R.E., Capt. 30.05 70 95 8.m. 30.12 80 74 E Kelsall, Major & Mrs. liongkong ... toa.m. 30.11 79 75 RSE 2 C Louder, Mr. White, Dr. and Mrs. Victoria Peak! Martin, R. Gap Rock ... 30.08 - ENE 3 -Macao 30,07 81 - SE 2 C May to at May to at a.m. —

Momidity 8r C. St. James, Ioa.m., -MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION. NAME. CLASS. TONS. 1.H.P. GUNS. CAPTAIN. LAST REPORTED AT Alacrity despatch-vessel Commander Harbord 1,700 3,000 Mirs Bay battleship, 1st class ... Albian + 11,950 Captain Sydney R. Fremantie 13,500 Hongkong Amphitrite Cruiser, 1st class 16,500 Captain C. Wyndham 11,000 Singapore Andromeda cruiser, 1st class Captain R. Nelson Ommanney 11,000 Mirs Bay Astraea cruiser, and class Captain Lionel G. Tuinell Shangbai Bonaventure cruiser, and class ... Captain H. H. Torlesse ... 7,000 Mita Bay Centurion battleship, 1st class ... 10,500 Captain Fegan 13,000 Mirs Bay water tank and tug Hongkong cruiser, sat class 🦠 16,500 len route to Singa 17,000 Captain H. W. Savory torpedo boat destroyer . Lieut.-Commander Stevenson Hongkong battleship, 1st class ... Captain Hon, Stopford Hongkong torpedo boat destroyer Reserve torpedo boat destroyer Hart Lieut.-Commander Richards... Hongkong special service torpedo-v., 6,400 Captain E. F. B. Charlton Hongkong cruiser, 1st class Captain Shortland 12,000 21,000 Mirs Bay storeship ... Lieut. P. M. Riadore Hongkong cruiser, 2nd class 7,000 Captain William B. Fawckner ... Singapore torpedo boat destroyer ... 3,900 Reserve Hongkons river gunboat Lieut. Commander E. V. F. R. Dogmore 1,100 Yangtare Moorhen river gunboat Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble West River Ocean... battleship, 1st class ... Captain T. G. Greet Hongkong torpedo boat destroyer ... Otter Reserve Hongkong Rambler surveying-vessel Commander C. E. Monro duryeying river gunboat Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan. West River river gunboat Lieut,-Commander H. T. Atlay Hongkong cruiser, and class Captain C. H. H. Moore Shanghai river gunboat Lieut. Commander Davidson Yangtese torpedo boat destroyer Hongkong cruiser, 1st class Captain W. L. Grant 13,000 21,000 Singapore receiving ship ... Tamar 440 ... Commodore Dicken longkon Teal 180 river gunboat Lieut.-Commander E. Secretan Yangtare Vengeance battleship, 1st class ... Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair 13,500 Singapore Virago torpedo boat destroyer ... Lieut.-Commander Gregory ... Hongkong Waterwitch surveying ship ... Commander R. W. Glennie ... Hongkons Whiting torpedo boat destroyer Lieut.-Commander C. E. L. Thomas .. Hongkon Woodcock ... river gunboat Lieut.-CommanderHugh Somerville ... Yangtere Woodlark ... river gunboat Lieut.-Commander Jno. F. Knox ... Yaugtste

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief, Flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon A. G. Curson-Hows, C.R., C.M.Q.

NAME.

Avaianche ...

Balonnette

Caronade ...

Cassa-tâte

Comète

D'Assas

Vanban:

Vigilante"

FLAG AND DESCRIPTION. TONS. H. P. GUNS. COMMANDING OFFICERS. LAST REPORTED AT armoured gunboat ... 1,796 Lieut, Ferret Saigon river gunboat Lieut, Jeannel ... Hongkong river sunboat Haiphong river gunboat Baigon river gunboat Llett. Hue... nogian river gunboat Lieut. Merveilleux du Vigoaux gunboat Gulf of Siam armoured cruiser Captain Allairo... Baie d'Along Lieutenant L'IZost ... Hongkong Commander Amet ... Lieut, Mère Haiphong 6,300 Halphong Lieut Jehenne Halphong Capt. Ridoux 20,200 Bale d'Along Haiphong 200

Lieut Brugnon

Canton

gunboat Fronde Guichen † armoured cruiser river gunboat Iscopin **** *** Lieut. Corlover Haiphone Jayeline destroyer ... Commander Sagot-Duvanroux Haiphong Commander Simon Chemulpo & Shai Armbruster Saigon armoured cruiser Baie d'Along Monsquet ... Lieut. Prat Lieut, Grellier Chungking Lieut Lavisside Lieut, de Reinach-Werth Lieut, Glorieux battleship, reserve ... Commodre C. P. M. Poidlotte Baigon Sabre ... destroyer Lieut. Lebail Halphong armoured gunboat ... armoured cruiser ... Capt. Guiberteau 20,000 Bale d'Along Surprise gunboat Licut Roque Baie d'Along Upper Yanguse 250 Saigon

4,560

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Bayle, Commander-in-Chief, † Flagship of Rear-Admiral de l'auque de Jonquières, Second-in-Command.

battleship, reserve

river gunboat

Mails.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "DUMBEA,"

Captain Boyer, will be despatched for MAR-SEILLES on TUESDAY, the 16th May, at I P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports,

Cargo also booked for principal places in

Next sailings will be as follows :-

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS ... Joth May. S.S. POLYNESIEN13th June. S.S. CALEDONIEN27th June.

> G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, and May, 1905.



THE PENINGULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM: NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, GEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHUBAN,"

Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 20th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Himalaya, 6,898 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hong-

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Persia, due in London on the 2nd July.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 r.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer,	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.		
Hyades*	3,753	Geo. Wright	At. May 23		
Pleiades !	3,753	F.G. Purington	" June 30		
Shawmut	9,656	E. V. Roberts	" July 12		
Tremont	9,666	T.W. Garlick	" Aug. 8		

Steamer marked (*) have no second-class passenger accommodation. 1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS. The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

carried in cold storage. For further Information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

General Agents. Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

BOO CHEONG.

Hongkong, agrd February, 1905.

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT. No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS always on hand all varieties of Stationery, Printing and Note Papers, Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle and Ellams Duplicator.

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory. STEAM FOR SAIGON, \$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEI LERS AND WATCHMAKERS

EASTMAN'S KODAKS and FILMs. Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES. "OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEAR?" guarantee given to every purchaser.

10. QUEEN'S ROAD,

Watern's Building.

TUBORG BEER.

FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals. PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)

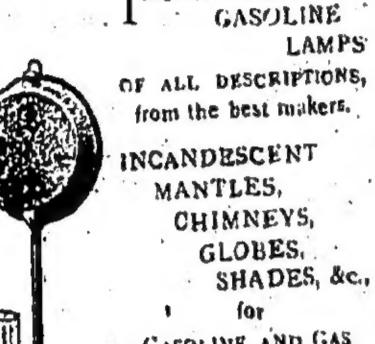
or 6 doz. pints. Special Prices for Quantities.

> Sole Agents :-SIEMSSEN & CO.

> > TNCANDESCENT

Hongkone, 10th January, 1904.

FOR SALE.



SHADES, &c., GASOLINE AND GAS. LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps . fixed up for Buyers free of charge. Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.: 56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongking, 2nd May, 1904

To Let.

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WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE" Caine Road. Apply to-H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

KNUTSFORD

TERRACE N.O. 12, Kowloom, Apply to-

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, present in occupation of the Steats Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIPON TERRACE. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing

OFFICES in course of erection, Con NAUGHT ROAD (DEAT BLAKE PIER) GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to-THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Handkong 30th March, 1905.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET. REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free. Hongkong, 30th July, 1904

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY. M. H. CHAUN, D. D. S.,

37. DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKON From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S. Hongkong, 4th June; 1904 ..



SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

	Supplied by Messis. Benjal		1 (1)		cted to noon; la	LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APROXIMATE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE T	CLOSING OUDTATIONS.
	STOCKS.	NO. OF	VALUE. P	ID UP	RFSERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		OUOTATION,	QUOTATIONS.
_	PANKS. gkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1	\$125 £7	£125 {	\$8,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000 \$200,000	\$1,493,408 \$41,768	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex-) change 1/11-9/16=\$25.46 for second.} half-year 1904 \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$37 buyers
	MARINE INSUPANCES		£250	\$50	\$1,400,000} 81,739}	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 %	\$300 buyers
	ion Insurance Office, Limited		\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000	Nil.	54} for year ended 30.1.1904	71 %	\$57 buyers
	na Traders' Insurance Company, Canited		£15	£5	\$362,366 \$371,445 Tis. 800,000	Tis. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	. 8 %	Tls. 82 buyers
	th China Insurance Company, Limited		\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 } {20,000 } \$172,749 }	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$695 sellers
	ion Insurance Cociety of Canton Limited		\$100	\$60	\$893110 \$846,773 \$700,000}	\$486,284	512 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	9t %	\$160
	FIRE INSURANCES.		\$100	\$20	\$37,794} \$1,000,000 \$125,675	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	1 to 1	186 sellers
	ngkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	**	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903		\$302 sellers \$21 buyers
Ch	SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO ROATS. ina and Manila Steamship Company, Limited uglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25 \$50	\$25 \$50	\$5,000 \$185,000} \$85,439} \$250,000	\$8,832 Nil,	\$2 for year ended 30.6/1904	5 2 %	\$35 sales
3	ngkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld		515	\$15	\$600,000 }	\$24,160			S:61 buyers S:25 buyers
In cl	do China Steam Navigation Company, Limited anghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	700,000	£10	£10 Tls. 50	£100,000 } £100,000 } Tis. 25,000	£5,853 Tis. 43,762	Tis. 21 first making Tis. 31 for 1904	81 %	Tis: 55 buyers Tis: 50 sellers 22/6 buyers
te.	hell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited,	2,000,000	£1 \$10'	Li	£4,116 \$60,000	\$1 282	(\$1.80 & b. 40 cts } to week and ing and		\$371 buyers
1	raits Steamship Company, Limited		\$100	\$100	\$15,093 } \$400,000 } \$ 21,075	\$21,231	Can Con sons		\$125 sales
	iku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	15	n.Tis. 50	T.Tis. 50	Tis, 126,000	76 6 10			Tis, 28 buyers \$124 sellers
C	ina Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	fron fron fro	\$100 \$100 Tile, 50	\$450,000 none Tis, 100,000	\$42,812 Dr. \$85,087 Tls. 1,635	715 al for year anding 10.004	111.	\$274 buyers Tis. 60 buyers
Fo	MINING. Mining Company, Ld	1,000,000 50,000	G, \$10	G. \$10	£40,000	£7,820 G \$672,091	No. 3 of 1/6	52 %	Tis. 74 sellers G \$174 \$34 sellers
P	riental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited aub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	· Li	18/10 £1	£4.873	Dr £4.029	Final of For or making Fee Sc for 10		\$490
	DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.		Frs. 250	Fcs, 250 \$25	\$70,000 \$58,423	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904	111 %	\$33 buyers
- 1	ongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Codown, Co., Le		\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$300,000 \$250,000	\$29,422	cos dividend and &c house for and he		Sios sellers Sios sellers
	ongkong and Whampos Dock Company, Ld	17,000	\$100	\$100	\$33,500 \$60,000 \$55,500	\$498,289	Sto div. & S5 bonus for year end. 30,6	104. C X	Sizo buyers Szi sellers
, I	iley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	. 6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	{\$10 div. and \$21 bonus } for 1903	61 %	\$255 buyers \$1112 Tis. 155 buyers
- 1.5	C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	32,000	Tls. 100		Tis. 487,210	Tis. 10,71	Final of Tis. 6 making 'lis. 10 for 190 Sao for and half year making \$26.for	1904 61 %	Tis. 187 sales
١,	anjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	***	Tls. 100		Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,76	Tis. 18 for 1904	94 %	\$29 sales
- ,	stor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	2,000	T.Tis.	T.Tis.	\$100,000	118. 00	a de la		Bear Sunday Sales
- {	longkong Hotel Company, Limited	50,000	Sino	\$100	\$10,000	\$37.8	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	591 %	and as a direct
	Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) lumphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	1 -	\$50,000	\$11,9	77 \$3 for 1904	71 2	540 sellers
.	Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .	52,000	Tis. 5	o Tis. 50	Tis, 828,81	Tis. 6	70 Tls. 5 for 1904	10 %	Tis. 47 sellers
	Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited Wej-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limite	d 3,764	Tis. 10	Tis. 10	o Tis, 67,30	Tis. 7 Tis. 5,1 \$1,2	50 None		Tis. 12 buyers
E.	COTTON MILLS.	15,000				Tls. 11,6	Tis. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	10	Tls. 40 sellers Sich sellers
- 1	Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyein Company, Limited	",			C The same	O} Tls. 13,0	1nterim of 3 % a/c 1898		Tis. 40
1	Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.	Ld. 8,000	O Tis. 50	Tis. 10	none:	Tis. 22,0			\$100 buyers
- 1	Albambra, Limited	7,50	0 \$10	Sic	Tis. 24,82	10) Tis. 1.0	First year		Tls. 68 sales.
m ata	Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited Reli's Aspestos Eastern Agency, Limited	4,co	4 12/0	12/0	none	£.	61 6d. per share for 1903	5 8	Sitts buyers Sign buyers Sign buyers
gai	Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,20 6,00	0 \$10 0 \$1 3 \$1	\$10 \$11	\$8,00	S1,5	None Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	6	\$21 sellers \$100 \$8 sellers \$13 sellers
DN-	China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,00 4,00	o Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none Tls. 30,00	Tls. 7	Tis. 5 for 1904	7	Tis. 65 sales
-	China Light and Power Company, Limited	25,00	SIO \$7	\$10 \$0	\$8,000	Dr. Tls. 152,	\$1\frac{1}{2} \text{ for year ending 31.7.1403} \tag{318} This. 5 \text{ for 1902} \tag{52\text{ hopus for 1003} \tag{61}		\$17 Tls. 25 sales \$93 buyers
(T.	Green ts and Cement Company, Limited	4.50 100,00 50,00	0 \$50 0 \$10 0 \$10	\$ \$50 \$ 10 \$ \$	\$112,50 \$400,00 \$25,00	52,0	54 {\$2 for 1904	71	% \$264 sales \$17 \$.4 buyers
=====================================	Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,00	10 \$20	5 520 5 610	\$186,00 £23,10	(2) £7.5	(\$1.00 } (or year ending 30.4.1004	71	\$160 buyers \$174 buyers \$114 buyers
-	Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	1,25	o \$10	510	\$ \$50,00		\$15 for year ending 30.1 1 1904 Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	71	\$227 sellers \$242 buyers \$151 buyers
Y.	Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	10,00	55	\$5	\$60,00	xo \$11,1 xo \$2	Final of 70 cts. and 50 cts. bonus mail	sing 10	% \$17 1 % \$135 buyers
r.	Katz Brothers, Limited	2,50	\$10	\$10	none f Tls. 528,21	10} Tis. 35.	1st quarterly of Tis. 71, paid 15.3.05.	71	% \$140 buyers % Tis. 235 sales
(66	ploitatic in Langkat, Limited Maynard and Company, Limited S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	3,40	xo 51	o Si	o Tls. 19,40	553	\$2 for year ended 31.10.1904 Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year end	ding} o	% \$54 sales \$50
	Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	Ld. 1,20	xo \$5	55	None None	Dr. 55,	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. & for 19	71	% Tis. 112 buyers
	Shanghai Horse Bataar Company, Limited	5,40 4,50	o Tis.	50 Tis.	71s. 45,00 Tls. 25,00	Tis. 7,	369 Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1904	04 9	Tis. 150 sales Tis. 410 \$80
Nd, A.	Singapore Dispensary, Limited	6,00	35 30 52	1	5 20,00 5 120120	Dr. \$39,	769. Just for year chuse 31.7.1904 tilling	8	% \$25 57 buyers \$5
≈	Straits Ice Company, Limited Straits Trading Company, Limited	2,00	50 510		\$750,00	\$ \$84	Sio for second half year 1904	year} 13	and the state of t
1	Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ld Lientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,9	41 Tls.	Tis.	100 none 100 Tis, 15,2	Tis. 3, Tis. 2,	Finat of Tis. 4 making Tis. 8 for 190	W4 6	7. Tis 100 7. Tis 125 sales 7. \$91 buyers 2. \$180 buyers
	United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited Do. (Founde	n')	00 \$1 \$1	o' \$1 o \$1	\$ \$250,0	00 } S2.	833 Interim of 50 cents for 1904	71	% \$131 buyers
acis;	Watson, A. S. & Ca, Limited	100	00	31 0	325,0 5 t o	00) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	188 Interim of 50 rents for year 1901/19	والمستوع والمستوالين والمستوالة	310 Tibuvers

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